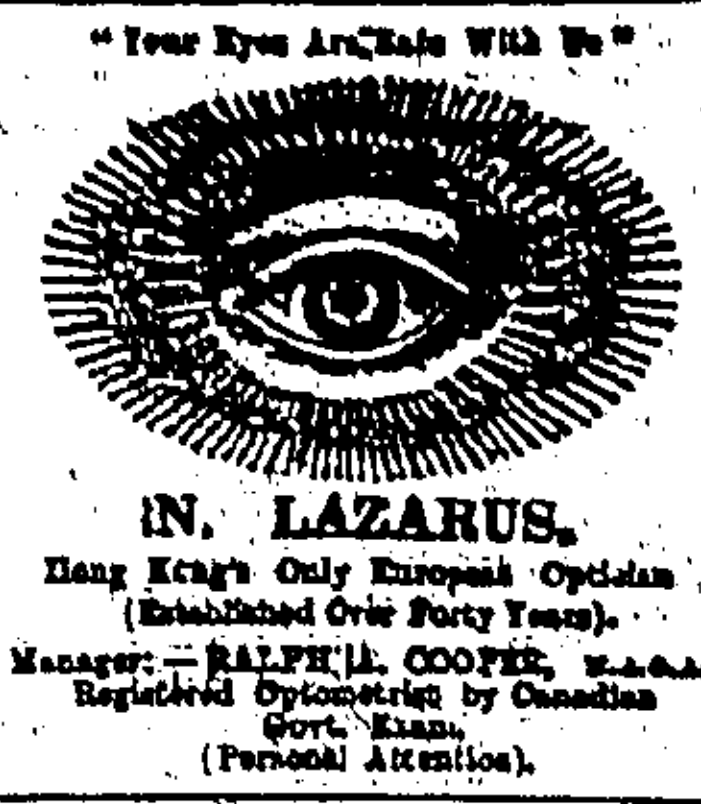


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日陸廿月捌辰戊

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1928.

式拜禮

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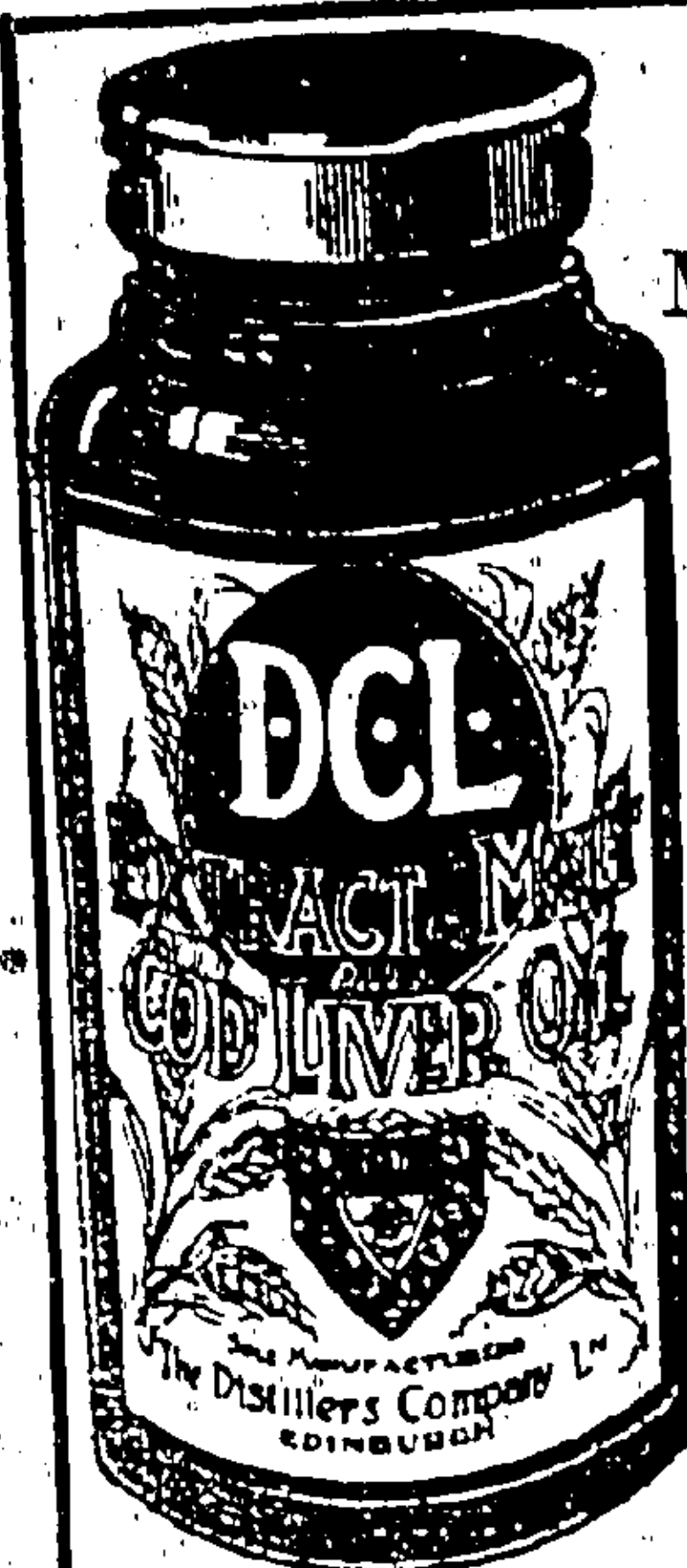
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TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS		O												P					P.M.							
		No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.		No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	8.05	8.05	8.30	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Yuenai	Dep.	8.10	—	—	8.30	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	7.01	—	—	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.15	—	—	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	Dep.	7.20	—	—	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	1.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	7.30	—	—	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	1.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	7.40	—	—	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	7.50	—	—	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	8.00	—	—	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	8.10	—	—	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	8.20	—	—	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	8.30	—	—	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	2.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	8.40	—	—	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	2.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	8.50	—	—	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	2.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	9.00	—	—	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	9.10	—	—	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	2.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	9.20	—	—	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	2.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	9.30	—	—	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	9.40	—	—	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	2.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	9.50	—	—	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	10.00	—	—	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	2.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	10.10	—	—	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	10.20	—	—	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	3.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	10.30	—	—	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	3.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	10.40	—	—	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	3.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	10.50	—	—	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	11.00	—	—	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	3.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	11.10	—	—	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	3.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	11.20	—	—	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	3.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	11.30	—	—	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	3.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	11.40	—	—	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	3.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	11.50	—	—	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	12.00	—	—	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	3.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	12.10	—	—	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	12.20	—	—	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	4.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	12.30	—	—	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	4.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	12.40	—	—	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	4.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	12.50	—	—	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	13.00	—	—	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	4.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	13.10	—	—	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	13.20	—	—	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	4.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	13.30	—	—	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	4.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	13.40	—	—	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	4.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	13.50	—	—	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	14.00	—	—	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	4.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	14.10	—	—	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	14.20	—	—	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	5.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	14.30	—	—	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	5.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	14.40	—	—	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	5.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	14.50	—	—	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	5.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	15.00	—	—	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	5.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	15.10	—	—	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	5.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	15.20	—	—	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	5.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	15.30	—	—	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	5.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	15.40	—	—	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	15.50	—	—	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	16.00	—	—	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.5												



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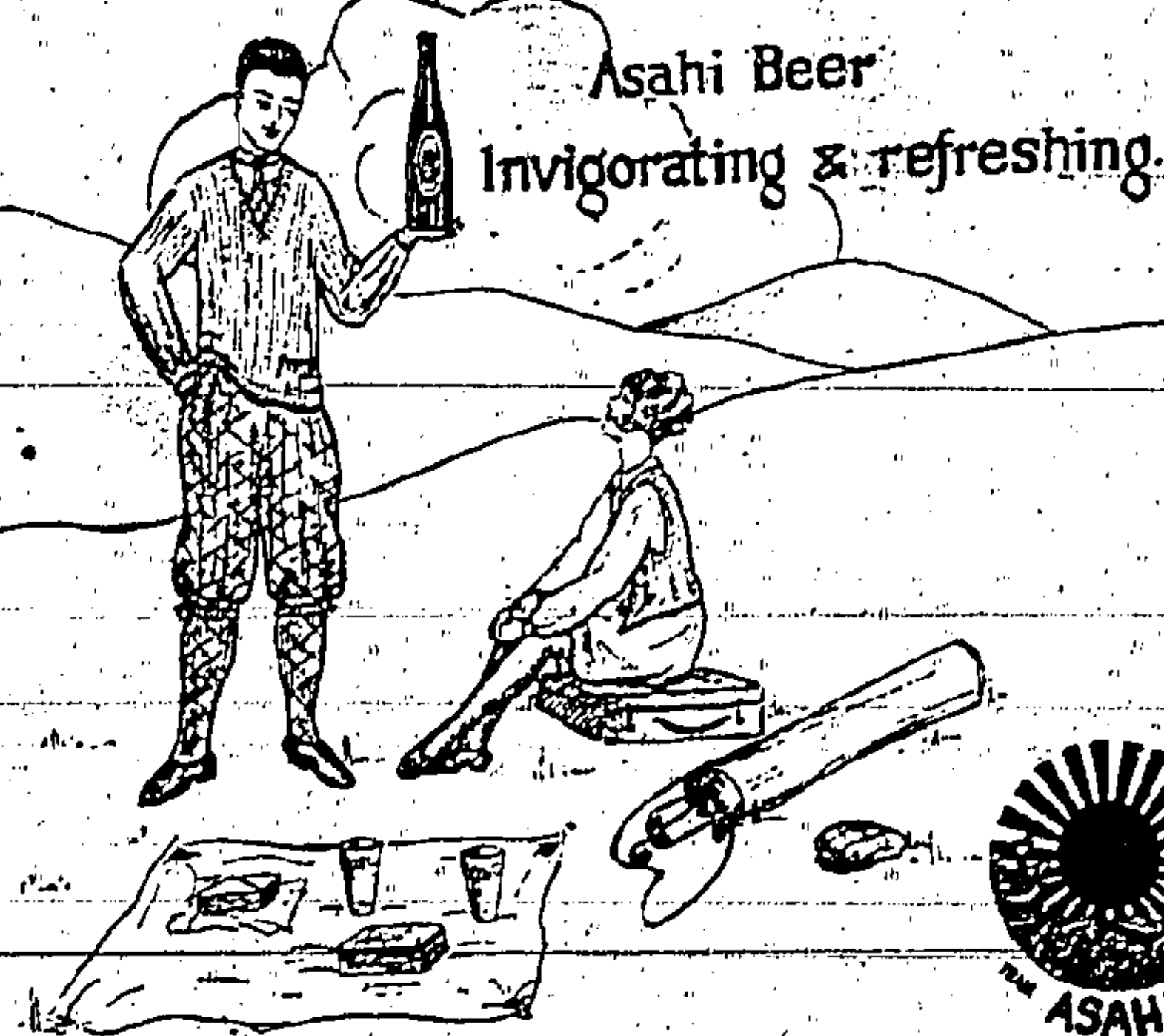
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BRITAIN'S TRADE CHIEFS.

TOO MANY OLD MEN?

SCIENTIST'S CALL FOR BEST BRAINS.

GLASGOW.
Among many suggestions made at the meetings of the British Association at Glasgow for helping industry one that surprised and delighted the conference was made by a young scientist, Mr. R. J. Mackay, the psychologist, of the Bradford Dyes' Association.

Speaking at short notice when Professor C. W. Valentine was unable to appear, he asked for improved employers, and put it in such a way that the employers present were the warmest in applause.

Mr. Mackay, a fair, keen-looking young man who speaks very decisively, said:—

British industry has been said to be suffering from a surfeit of so-called captains of industry, many of whom in the Army might be risky selections as corporals. Many are old men who were unaffected by the war except in regard to the surprising ease with which they were able to make their profits, and whose fixations of mental outlook are dated with years of grace which look more impressive when seen on bottles of vintage port.

British and Americans who have studied conditions on both sides of the Atlantic allege that whereas in the United States the best brains of the country are attracted to business and the second and third best to the professions, the exact reverse is observable in the British Isles. This may offer at least a partial explanation of American industrial ascendancy.

With the ingress of more public school men into industry there should result modifications in the curricula of the schools. With the removal of the hard-dying social stigma which attaches to "being in trade" and the opening up of careers commensurate with the cost of higher education we may expect the absorption in industry of many types of youths who would normally enter the fighting professions or the Civil Service.

MORE BRAINS, LESS BLUFF.

The relations between industrial concerns and the universities will then change from a kind of ill-disguised mutual contempt to a whole-hearted collaboration.

The relative values of bluff and brains will tend to be reversed and the scientific worker may expect more tangible rewards than the vague hope of posthumous fame.

I hope that industry will tend to assume the nature of a well-run essential public service and that the secrecy complex of European employers will go as it has in America, where the financial affairs of a firm are not regarded, like one's underclothing, as subjects not fit for discussion.

Mr. S. Mavor said that from the employees of a great engineering works suggestions came at the rate of 2,500 a year, or five ideas a year a person, and 42 per cent. had been adopted. Office boys came second from the top, providing an average of 14 ideas a boy a year.

Sir Josiah Stamp, president of the L.M.S., said:—

Porters and engine drivers can be quite bright in their ideas for running hotels. One idea adopted was for reducing the consumption of coal in waiting-rooms, though you would not think that possible. I believe it was a clerk who suggested the use of vacuum cleaners for cleaning horses.

SCENIC BEAUTY.

Dr. Vaughan Cornish spoke on scenic beauty in town and country. He said:—

The beginning of the epoch of steel-framed sky-scrappers has the inevitable disadvantage of rearing isolated blocks which cut the sky harshly. But as the type of building becomes more general these blocks unite in a long facade more imposing than any vertical plane in scenery except the cliff, which rises sheer on the water of the ocean.

Hearing that lofty steel frame building has begun in Park Lane I went to see the effect. The new building dwarfs the irregular line of miscellaneous architecture, and by breaking a pattern blurs pleasant memories into a view of which the pattern was a part.

But this drawback was amply compensated for by a new element of nobility—that all-imposing loftiness which was most felt when the new building was viewed through the bare boughs of the plane trees. The presence of a lofty facade gave what was wanted to complete an opulent impression of general amplitude.

I returned a few months later, and the satisfactory impression of the first visit was strengthened. Yet what is happening makes many people shudder and prompts gloomy comment on the commercialisation of the age.

(Continued on next Column).

TRAFFIC IN DISEASED MEAT.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ALLEGATION.

Milk designations, meat inspection, and legislation affecting preservatives in food were discussed at the 41st annual conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, which opened at Leicester last month. A welcome to the 500 delegates—a record attendance—was given by the Lord Mayor of Leicester.

Mr. F. G. McHugh, chief sanitary inspector, Leicester, speaking on food inspection, said that while the Public Health (Meat) Regulations of 1924 had marked a distinct advance, they were responsible in some measure for a menacing situation. Traffickers in inferior and diseased animals, who formerly sent such animals to butchers' slaughterhouses and took the risk of getting a number through for consumption, were now sending them to knackers' yards, which premises were not governed by the regulations. The animals were slaughtered and dressed butcher fashion and sent out for human consumption without having been inspected and passed as fit. It was being done on a large scale in the Midlands.

Mr. W. G. Kershaw, senior sanitary inspector, Hampstead, suggested that the conference should sound a note of warning against attempts, many of them not entirely disinterested, to raise a food-poisoning panic among the public and stampede the Government into withdrawing or modifying the new Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations—regulations which ought to be known to future generations as Britain's Pure Food Charter.

The recent outbreak of paratyphoid had led some extremists to merely scolding to attack our entire milk bottling and distributing system, but to suggest that the outbreak was the sequel to the food laws which had effectively stopped the doping of all kinds of foods. The new regulations had already swept away the alarming practice of using excessive quantities of dangerous chemical preservatives and had shut the door to the entry of preserved foreign meats and fruits which would never have passed inspection in this country had they not been heavily treated with preservatives.

The real object of the use of such preservatives was not to prevent deterioration, but to cover up putrefaction. He hoped that they would not go back to the days of reckless rejudgment of foodstuffs that were suffering from senile decay.

When the pattern is complete Hyde Park will be glorified by a lofty facade, as a spacious plain is more glorious if bounded by a range of mountains than a line of hills.

The general practice of developing the seaside resort with a building front close to the beach is radically wrong. The building line should be placed at the back of a broad lawn.

FARMERS' HOPE.

The live stock industry—the most important branch of British agriculture, as he declared it to be—was dealt with by Dr. J. S. Gordon, president of the agriculture section. Among his hearers was a young woman, whose fair hair coiled shell-like about her ears and whose dress was a charming combination of beige and fawn. Dr. Gordon said:—

In the British Isles the future lies with the stock and stock producing branch of the industry. If we have our energies to that a steady increase in arable acreage will be the inevitable consequence and British agriculture will be able to provide a steadily increasing proportion of our national food requirements.

If we choose we can do for stock in 10 to 15 years what has been accomplished for crops from 1840 to the present time. Unless we organise our efforts we shall find our home markets for stock and stock products in the hands of our competitors who, by purchasing the best of our pedigree sires, are placing on our markets products superior to the great bulk of our home-produced supplies.

WOMAN PRESIDENT.

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, president of the botany section, who is a Doctor of Science and of Laws, spoke on "Sex and Nutrition in the Fungi." Standing a little back from her reading desk, with her left hand in the pocket of her grey jacket, she delivered an erudite disquisition in measured and fluent tones.

Many young women of very modern appearance were in her audience.

INDIAN OIL INDUSTRY.

SAFEGUARDING NOT CALLED FOR.

The decisions of the Government of India on the report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to companies engaged in the production of petroleum in India are announced. The broad conclusion is that petrol is not likely to be imported into India on a considerable scale for the next two years, and no action is called for.

In March last the Board was directed to investigate the question of safeguarding the oil industry in India from injury inflicted by the sale of imported kerosene at prices below world parity. A price war was then in progress in India between the Standard Oil Company of kerosene which the Royal Dutch Shell Group—the latter a member of the "Kerosene Pool" to which the Burmah Oil Company belongs. The immediate cause of the price war was said to be the purchase by the Standard Oil Company of New York from the Soviet Government of kerosene which the Royal Dutch Shell group claimed rightfully belonged, wholly or in part, to them.

Two members of the board, Mr. A. E. Mathias and Mr. J. Mathias, find that there has been sale of kerosene in India below world parity in consequence of the price war. Sir Padamji Pestonji Ginwala, the president, dissents from this view. The Government of India recognizes that determination of world parity with prices at Indian ports presents difficulties and that various views may be taken, but after careful examination of the evidence taken by the Board it considers the following facts have been established:—

The average price at which the Standard Oil Company sold superior kerosene between September, 1927, and March, 1928, Rs. 4 13s. 2 pie per unit (7s. 5d.) was above world parity, whatever criterion be adopted of determining that level.

The Standard Oil Company did not take the initiative anywhere in cutting prices.

Unless the world parity price is based on the low price said to have been paid for Russian kerosene by the Standard Oil Company, the Royal Dutch Shell Group has consistently sold superior kerosene at uneconomic prices—the average price realized being Rs. 3 13s. 8 pie (3s. 10d.) per unit during the period mentioned, or one rupee less than the average price realized by Standard Oil.

It follows that dumping has been established, not by the companies against which complaint was made, but by a group working in close alliance with the principal Indian producer.

Material Facts Not Disclosed.

Both the Majority and the Minority Reports comment on the failure of applicant companies, who were members of the pool, to disclose in their representation to Government the important fact that the Royal Dutch Shell group had recognized their claim to compensation for losses suffered as a result of price war, which was material to the issue whether there was a prima facie case or not. The President states that there were other material facts not brought to the notice of Government, disclosing "a lack of candour amounting almost to deliberate mala fides, which in the interest of public discipline might have justified a summary dismissal of the application."

The Government resolution states: It is imperative that those who apply for tariff protection should state every relevant fact known to them. If they do not, they may find that they have irretrievably damaged their own case.

The resolution adds that by a subsequent agreement, disclosed at the end of the inquiry the Burmah Oil Company undertook to make good to other Indian members of the pool the remainder of their losses as measured by the difference between Indian and Chinese prices.

In face of these agreements it would have been impossible for the Government of India to consider the grant of public assistance to the companies which are members of the pool.

As the price war has now ended [the resolution continues] it is unnecessary to arrive at a conclusion on the question whether other companies should be safeguarded, but the Government of India see no reason for rejecting the considered opinion of the Board that no case has been made out for safeguarding any company. The Government of India accept the finding of the Board that petrol is not likely to be imported into India on a considerable scale for the next two years and no action is called for.

ROBOT THAT SPEAKS.

SCIENTIST'S QUEER EXPERIMENT.

Sir Richard Paget, a famous authority on phonetics, thrilled one of the British Association meetings at Glasgow by creating before the eyes of his audience something that could shout "Ee," "Oh," and "Minnie."

He advanced a theory of the origin of speech, and said that speech sounds could be produced easily by artificial means.

A simple organ reed represented the vocal chords of the human throat. Sir Richard attached to it a pipe representing the vocal cavity, and fitted a plunger to do duty for the human tongue.

A pair of bellows supplied the breath, and when Sir Richard moved the plunger up and down, the pipe ejaculated most realistically, "Ee," and "Oh."

Then Sir Richard brought out another pipe with an addition to represent the nasal cavity. This time when the bellows came into operation the lecture theatre was filled with cries of "Minnie!"

"Now I will give Minnie a cold in the nose," said Sir Richard, and he closed the nasal cavity. This time "Minnie" was transformed to "Biddy."

By using a trumpet mouth-piece and employing his cupped hands and fingers as a vocal cavity and tongue, Sir Richard was able to reproduce exactly the sound of a baby crying.

He described his theory of the origin of speech as follows:—Primitive man, rolling and grunting to express himself, panted so his tongue followed suit, under studying in ridiculous fashion the movements of his hands. As later he became engaged in arts and crafts, his hands became too busy, and retired from the struggle, leaving the under studying tongue to take their place.

"The pantomime of the lips and tongue acting on the vocal chords came to be recognised, and so we had human speech."

In many words, he added, the movements of the tongue in framing them are a reproduction of the movements of the hands. In pronouncing an ancient Chinese word for paddle, the movements of the tongue were similar to those of the hands when paddling.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

	RUGBY, Oct. 7th.
Paris	124.05
Brussels	34.80
Amsterdam	15.09
Berlin	30.26
Copenhagen	15.19
Vienna	31.445
Helsingfors	1094
Lisbon	107
Bucharest	790
Buenos Aires	47.11/32
New York	4.84
Geneva	25.19
Milan	92.55
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.10
Prague	163
Madrid	29.793
Athens	374
Rio	5.29/32
Bombay	1/8.1/32
Yokohama	1/10.19/32
Shanghai	2/7
Hong Kong	2/04
Silver (spot)	29
Silver (forward)	28.13/16

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS SAID NOTHING IN THE WORLD COULD CURE HER BUT AN OPERATION.

CHINESE HERB TREATMENT MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mrs. Anaya, wife of Frank H. Anaya, who is a well known mobile business, residing at 131 Olive St., Modesto, Cal., U.S.A., suffered with a severe pain in the right side under the rib, and a large lump, sore to the touch, and many other complaints. Took Poo On Chinese Herbs and was completely cured.

Mr. Anaya says:—"My wife had been suffering off and on for the last five years, complaining of a severe pain in the right side under the ribs, and a large lump, sore to the touch. She also had much headache, was nervous, and suffered with constipation and indigestion. She had consulted physician after physician and had taken treatment from them but they all advised that she had appendicitis and nothing in the world could cure her except an operation. She had always dreaded an operation, fearing she might die, being the mother of three children. Some time ago a particular friend of mine told me how he was cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, and I had also read his advertisements in the papers—how others were benefited by these herbs. So I sent my wife down to see the Herbalist, I understood then that the herbs could cure her in a short time. A few days later my wife and I having decided to take the herb treatment, called on the Herbalist for some herbs. After a few doses she was considerably better, and continued taking the herbs for a while when she was completely cured. All her pains disappeared and she gained in weight and felt better than she had in years. I can truthfully say that the herbs made a complete cure of all her troubles and she has felt like a different person ever since." I myself have been cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, and my children too have found the herbs a great relief to their various ailments."

Yee Foo Lun, the noted Chinese Herbalist and founder of the Poo On Chinese Herb Co., from America had over twenty-five years experience curing people of all ages and classes with Chinese Herbs. The Herb Treatments are carefully prepared for each individual for the following diseases:—Catarrh, Nervousness, Gout, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney, Throat, Troubles, Cough, Female Troubles, Dropsy, Fever, Headaches, Malaria, Insomnia, Piles, Pimples, Eczema, Liver, Constipation, Gastritis, Appendicitis and many other diseases in Men and Women.

THE POO ON HERB COMPANY.

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HELEN ADELE CASE.

ACCUSED CONSTABLES FOUND GUILTY.

SENT TO PRISON FOR 18 MONTHS.

JUDGE AND "FOUL PERJURY."

After a trial lasting three and a half days Police-Constables John William Clayton and Charles Victor Stevens, both aged 30, of Y Division, Metropolitan Police, were found guilty at the Old Bailey of conspiring to pervert the course of justice by preferring a false charge against Miss Helen Adele, aged 21.

Mr. Justice Humphreys passed sentence of 18 months' imprisonment in the second division in each case.

The case for the Crown was that when Miss Adele resented the attentions of Clayton at the Victoria Garage, Victoria Road, Islington, and threatened to tell a sergeant, the constables arrested her on a false charge of using insulting words and behaviour.

Prosecution: Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts and Mr. Anthony Hawke.

Defence: Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., Mr. St. John Hutchinson, and Mr. Derek Curtis Bennett.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, opening his address for the defence, said, "I am very doubtful whether any jury has been called to hear a more amazing story than that to which you have had to listen."

"I submit the defence have done what they need not have done. They have shown this is a false charge against the constables. What are the two cases?"

"The case for the prosecution is that, to prevent Helen Adele from telling a superior officer that Clayton had attempted to have relations with her, these two men made a false charge against her; let every body they could know they were going to make it; arrested her at the garage when they might have arrested her outside; and suborned Acting-Sergeant Smith, a man of repute also in the force, to commit perjury when he says that at 4.30 a.m. Clayton was on his beat."

Case For P.C.'s.

"The case for the defence is that this girl was properly charged. She threatened when she was charged that she would make it hot for them, and she goes to the police court next morning and tells a story which I shall show you, if the note of the magistrate's clerk is correct, was untrue in many particulars."

"After meetings between various persons statements are made and the case comes before you supported by Bill, Abbott, Jack, and Parkhouse."

"It is said sometimes that the public are at the mercy of the police. Do not forget the police are also very much at the mercy of the public."

"The police, who have to carry out onerous and difficult duties, often surrounded as they are by antagonistic crowds, are often at the mercy of false charges by a number of people banding together, saying, 'We will crush this officer by making a false charge.'"

"The superior officers under whom Stevens had worked had constantly had him under their supervision. 'I do not know, unless it is in the Army and Navy, and I doubt very much whether it is even in the Army, if there is any supervision that a man can be under, which is so constant, and properly so strict, as in the Metropolitan Police.'"

Sergeant "Not Mistaken."

Stevens and Clayton were of admirable character. Acting-Sergeant Smith had been many years in the force with nothing against him. He was so highly thought of that he was picked out by his superiors to act as acting-sergeant, and by his equals to represent them on the Police Federation Board.

Referring to Mr. Clarke's cross-examination as to Smith's representation on that board, Sir Henry said that the suggestion must be that Smith had committed perjury. It was useless for Mr. Clarke to say that Smith had made a mistake and to try to get round it like that.

"Smith cannot have been mistaken because he was asked about it on the evening of July 6th. He made his report on that night and reported exactly what he told you in the witness-box about the time and place where he had seen Clayton on that night."

"Was it the suggestion that Smith was a dishonest man who represented the men, and if there was any trouble would go and support them? Unless that was the covert suggestion behind the cross-examination, what was it?"

K.C. and Miss Adele.

Turning to the witnesses for the prosecution, Sir Henry said the first was Helen Adele, a girl of immoral character. He did not wish to say more than was necessary about her, but she was a girl who for five or six months had been having relations with different men, a girl who was frequenting the garage from

time to time and sleeping there at night.

She knew the personnel of the garage well, and according to her own story had had relations with one of these men, and with other men. She had a great deal to be thankful for to Jack, to Bill, he supposed to Abbott, and also to a man of whom they had heard much but had not seen, Hayes.

"Helen Adele, having been arrested and brought to the police station, listened to the story told by the constables and said nothing. If her story was true that was a little curious because she had been saying, 'I want to tell a sergeant.'"

"Here she was at the police station with not only her original grievance that Clayton had on two nights been trying to have relations with her, but also she was there on a false charge and therefore her grievance is much stronger. She says nothing."

Police And Public.

"If the conditions of the force are such as have been suggested in this case it is far worse than any anti-police fanatic has ever suggested, because it is suggested that constables are perjurers and leave their beats at any time and for any time, that their sergeants are prepared to perjure for them, and that acting sergeants and sergeants do not even go round their beats in the rain."

"Further it is suggested that they have brought the public of this country to such a state that nobody dares say them nay."

"Is that the truth or is the real truth that it was a true charge, that they knew it; but that when the girl went into the witness-box and told her story the position was altered? Then instead of a plea of guilty and a fine of £4, now that the story was out they have to support her story. The gang from the garage were prepared to support it."

Coincidences.

"There is a limit to the number of coincidences that take place every 24 hours."

Sir Henry asked if they could believe that Helen Adele was arrested openly so that everybody could know that there was a false charge. Her explanation was that a policeman in uniform thought he could do anything he liked.

"If that is the position of the Metropolitan Police it is quite time something was done."

"If this story is true, these men ought to suffer and nobody would have sympathy with them. If it is untrue, how much at the mercy of the underworld will the police force of London become?"

"If it is found that the gang at the Victoria Garage can join together and by their evidence convict these two men and show that Smith is a perjurer, it will be joyful reading for the people who say they are afraid of the police."

Case Against P.C.'s.

Mr. Clarke, addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the case was of the greatest importance to the men and to the Metropolitan Police. It was also of the gravest importance to those in a position of life where they were perhaps unable to protect themselves.

Tragic Miss Adele.

"If a false charge was made you will ask yourselves the reason. Then you come to inquire what went before the arrest. That is what makes the whole of the evidence before you admissible and indicates that what happened was this: Clayton had made up his mind to arrest the girl to save himself, and Stevens came in to support him."

"If when she told the magistrate her story she invented this charge against the police officers, she would have a very vivid imagination, a great capacity for invention. She mentioned to the magistrate the identity of persons who, she said, had seen her. She mentioned Bill the washer, the boy Parkhouse, and others."

"This poor, miserable young woman, a tragic, pathetic figure, was asked questions by the magistrate so that her story might be dismissed. When she had told her story and mentioned these persons, how was she to know, if it was untrue, that if any of these people were sent for they would support her story?"

Miss Adele was discharged. There was no further danger to her. So far as the alleged conspirators outside were concerned could the jury imagine any reason why they should then put their heads together to concoct a story so full of detail that if it were not true it was liable to be exploded at any moment?

Acting-Sergeant Smith did not report that he did not see Clayton on his beat and the jury were therefore asked to say that they were satisfied he did see Clayton. Was a wet night an occasion when every duty was performed with regularity and precision? Might it not be that because Acting-Sergeant Smith was not a regular sergeant that advantage was taken of that fact by these two officers, constables like himself, to go to the garage?

Sergeant Smith said he remembered seeing Clayton because it was just before his refreshment time. But Sergeant Molyneux was sure he did not report at refreshment time. "I suggest he had not seen Clayton but he did not report it."

Mr. Justice Humphreys, summing up, said the charge was serious and was more serious when it was found that the persons alleged to have conspired together were police officers.

"If we can make any distinction between different classes of perjury, perhaps the most abominable form of it is that committed to convict an innocent person."

"Council have said that this is a matter of grave public importance. I am not sure that I agree. It has aroused considerable interest among some members of the public, as shown by the large number of letters I have received from all sorts and descriptions of people, many of them anonymous. No doubt other people connected with the case have received similar letters."

One observation made, with which I profoundly disagree, was that a verdict of guilty in this case would mean a verdict of condemnation of the Metropolitan Police force. The force consists of something like 15,000 to 20,000 men, and it would be absurd to suppose you could find a body of persons of that number without having in it some members unworthy to be in it."

"It seems to me a verdict of guilty in this case would be no condemnation of the force as a whole. If anything, it would show that members of the force, particularly of the detective branch, who were entrusted with the inquiries instituted by the magistrate, had succeeded in bringing to justice two members unworthy to be members of it."

"Put out of your minds all questions of what the result of your verdict may be. Decide it, as you would decide any other criminal case, upon the evidence."

"There is in this case no room for a mistake. There is perjury on one side or the other. There is a conspiracy to bring a false charge on one side or the other."

"Either the girl, with the persons employed at the garage, has concocted this untrue story to convict two innocent persons, or two police officers concocted a story to convict an innocent girl. You cannot get away from it. You have to decide on which side the truth lies, and on which side the perjury lies."

P.C.'s Bowed Heads.

For 35 minutes the jury was absent, and as the foreman announced a verdict of guilty against both men Clayton and Stevens dropped their heads. It was in this attitude that they listened to the scathing words of the judge. He said:—

"The jury have found you guilty on evidence which in my opinion amply justifies the verdict they have found. I think it right to say I agree with that verdict. I believe it to be a true one."

"It means that you two men have disgraced the uniform you wore. You have been guilty of an offence as serious as any that could have been committed by a police officer. You have used the power entrusted to you to attack this wretched girl who felt herself in your power."

"I am sorry for you, because you are young men and hitherto you have borne good characters, but nothing can mitigate the offence of which you have been convicted."

In voices hardly above a whisper but heard distinctly in the hushed court both men asked permission to see their wives. The sobbing of the two women broke out from the public seats.

Miss Adele Slips Away.

Above this came the sound of a heavy fall. Stevens, half-blinded by tears as he stumbled down the stairs leading to the cells, had collapsed. Warders dragged him to his feet, but he could not move."

On the cell stairs, with his head resting on his arm, against the wall, he sobbed his heart out. It was some moments before, with warders supporting him, he could complete his journey to the cells."

In the meantime Miss Adele, her white face and staring eyes thrown into relief by close-fitting black hat, had slipped from the court with two women friends."

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AMERICAN COTTON SPINNING.

OVERHEAD COSTS OF MILLS.

A meeting of the Special Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations which was set up to formulate a practical scheme for reducing the financial overhead costs of mills, in the American spinning section of the trade to an economic level was held in Manchester last month. Various schemes for securing a rehabilitation of the industry were considered, but no conclusions have yet been reached, and further meetings will be necessary.

The Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to ask the State of Trade Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to take action to organize production in the American cotton spinning trade. It is stated that most of the yarn sold is being produced at a loss of 2d. or 3d. a pound. Approximately 50 mills in the Oldham district are closed indefinitely, and very few of the others can show any profits. Many more mills would close but for the fact that the losses incurred by keeping the machinery running and selling yarn at below cost are slightly less. Last June the Federation recommended a policy of curtailment, but the ballot was not decisive. It has been suggested that, instead of another ballot, a mass meeting of the trade should decide the question of reverting to organized short time. Whatever recommendation the Federation may make, it cannot enforce it, and a minority of 10 to 20 per cent. of spindles is enough to wreck the movement.

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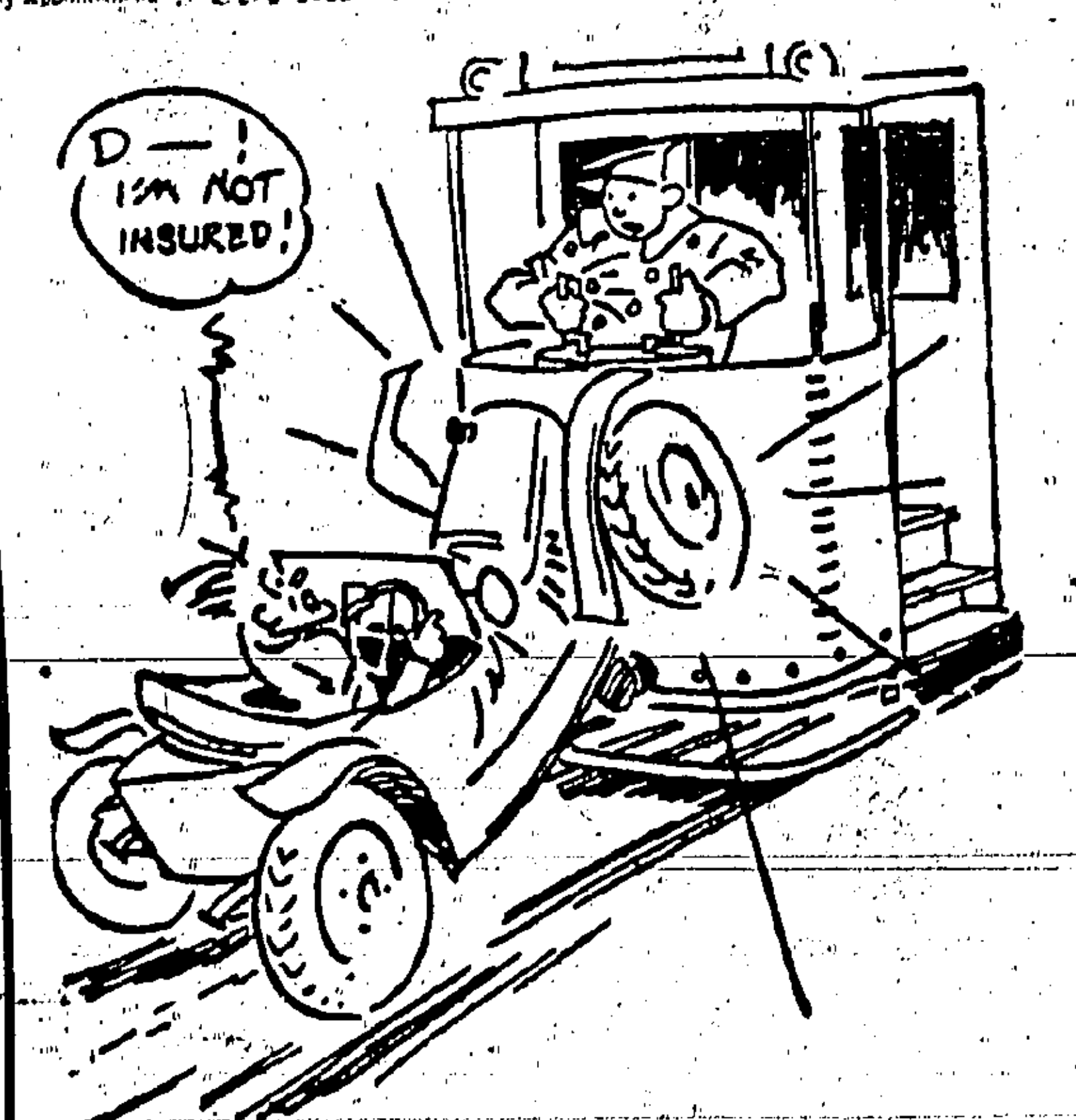
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BARON TANAKA ON JAPANESE POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

JAPAN ONLY ANXIOUS TO BE FRIENDLY BUT WANTS CO-OPERATION.

WHAT IS DUE FROM CHINA.

JAPANESE PEOPLE BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT.

We reprint from the *North China Daily News* the following interview recently accorded to Mr. George Sokolsky by Baron Tanaka, in which important pronouncements on Japan's policy towards China were made.

The Foreign Minister insisted that the Japanese Nation supported his policy. He denied aggressive intentions and compared the Chinese Revolution to that which Japan experienced 70 years ago.

Mr. Sokolsky writes:—

Baron Tanaka, tall, erect, of military bearing, whose parchment-like face creased and wrinkled as he smiled, greeted me most cordially in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. It was one day before the end of my visit to the Japanese capital and it was the culmination of a week of hospitality and interviews, during which I was given an opportunity to see the principal men of Japan, politicians, bankers, industrialists and labour leaders, with whom I discussed China.

Baron Tanaka was left for the last and our conversation was frank throughout. I opened the political part of the interview as follows:

"The Chinese people, Baron Tanaka, think that Japan's policy with regard to China is solely that of the Seiyukai and does not represent the true opinion of the Japanese people. Upon my arrival in your country, even I believed that that was a correct view. It is because of this opinion so generally held in China and because so much of China's attitude towards Japan is based upon this idea that I came here to learn and I should be very happy if you could express your ideas for publication."

All Japan Behind Us.

Baron Tanaka replied: "Most emphatically, the whole of Japanese public opinion supports my policy. There is no difference in essentials between the Seiyukai and the Minseitō (Opposition Party). I know that not only is this policy supported by the political and diplomatic leaders of Japan, but also by the business men. And you would be surprised to know that there has not been as much criticism of this policy from the Foreign Powers as has been generally believed."

What Japan Has Suffered.

Baron Tanaka then said that he had had a very long experience in China as a military man and knew the Chinese situation very well. "At no time in the past has the public opinion of Japan been so united. Although I know that there has been criticism of our China policy and that it has been described as aggressive and as involving an infringement of China's sovereignty, I can tell you that the Japanese have no such designs. Japan's policy is definitely based upon the principle of vital national self-defence of the Japanese Empire. We have no aggressive designs."

"Baron Tanaka," I said, "according to Chinese opinion there have been no recent developments in the relations between China and Japan, which in any way imperil the national defence of the Japanese Empire."

Baron Tanaka for the moment avoided that question, only to return to it later. Instead he said, "There is no need to discuss how much the Japanese have suffered from the successive revolutions and from the chaotic conditions in China. We hope that China may be free from all chaos and that China may emerge from her troubles to a place at which it will be possible for her leaders to enter upon a constructive programme for the stabilization and reconstruction of the country. We Japanese earnestly wish for that."

"We Japanese went through a similar experience 70 years ago and as we understand all the difficulties the Chinese face, we have a deep sympathy for them at the present time."

"I have confidence that the new Nationalist Government, which Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and his colleagues are seeking to establish, will give China a more stable and responsible Government."

The Five Council Government.

Baron Tanaka then commented on the character of the new Five Council Government as being a step forward in political organization in China. He thought that the new administration would lead to a greater assumption of fixed responsibility.

"I am glad," he said, "that this step is being taken, not only from the standpoint of Chinese and Japanese interests, but also from the standpoint of humanity and Sino-Japanese economic relations. My reports with regard to the new reorganization lead me to hope and

expect that as a result of this most optimistic development, China will enter upon a constructive era. I eagerly await the announcement of the new Government."

"I deeply sympathize with the Chinese in their efforts with regard to reconstruction and am fully willing to co-operate with them in this effort. After all, the Chinese people are our neighbours and we have had intimate relations and friendship for the Chinese people."

However, we cannot disregard some actions of the Chinese Government which are altogether in disregard of international fidelity. I mention as two examples, the unilateral abrogation of treaties and the putting into effect of provisional regulations without the consent of the Powers concerned. Such actions tend to make it impossible for the Japanese to deal with the Chinese amicably and to co-operate with the Chinese in the reconstruction of their country."

Co-operation Depends On China.

Baron Tanaka then reverted to a question which I previously asked. He said, "A few minutes ago you made the remark that the recent developments in China did not endanger the national existence of Japan. But you must not let the Chinese attitude towards us and until this attitude on the part of the Chinese changes, the Japanese find themselves in the position where they are unable to give full co-operation. If, as I expect, the new Nationalist Government, which is being established in Nanking with a fixed responsibility and a definite administrative organ, makes its position stronger in the country and changes from its former attitude toward Japan to one that is more friendly, it will be possible to create conditions under which co-operation on a reciprocal basis can be achieved and nothing will give me more happiness and pleasure than this. If the changes which I have indicated are realized, then we shall be prepared to deal with the Nationalists in solving amicably the pending questions between China and Japan."

Baron Tanaka, I said, "I think that many of the important Chinese people believe that your Government is quite unstable; its downfall has been expected to take place at any moment and to which the Chinese attitude, to which you call attention, is based upon such a belief. You have, of course, noted that there have been Chinese who have favoured the Opposition Party in Japan."

Baron Tanaka replied, "You have spoken frankly and I will reply to you with equal frankness. I have known all the time that the Chinese have believed that my Government would fall and I gave special attention to the question of the political situation in Japan. We know that Japanese internal politics are quickly mirrored in China and exercise direct and indirect influence over Chinese policy. I have now been completely successful in accomplishing the unification of Japanese public opinion, particularly with regard to the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty which the Nationalist Government has unilaterally abrogated."

Manchuria And Tsinan.

I then asked Baron Tanaka about Japanese public opinion concerning Manchuria. "I repeat as regards the Manchurian question, there is no difference of opinion among the political parties in Japan."

"What about the question of the interim rate tariff revision, Baron Tanaka?" I asked.

With regard to this question, I was told that the Nationalist Government had presented the problem to the Japanese, but that thus far there had been no action.

I then asked Baron Tanaka about the Japanese attitude toward the Tsinan Incident.

He replied, "I do not consider this a very difficult question to solve. If China can give us security for the future, that question would be easily solved. As to my personal attitude, I do not desire that a single Japanese soldier should remain in that region."

In connection with the above interview, it must be remembered that Baron Tanaka was speaking as the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and not only as the President of the Seiyukai Party.

MODERN AMERICAN SLANG.

AN EXAMPLE OF "SICK SPIEL."

Those who believe they have mastered the intricacies of American slang may like to demonstrate their virtuosity by translating the specimen given below. This is a book review from an issue of a theatrical weekly called *Variety*. It is written in the patois of Broadway, but this is close enough to the slang of the colleges and the language of the movies, so that anyone who thinks he can read, write, or speak the American tongue should be able to translate 80 per cent. of it at sight:—

This bird McEvoy who wrote "Show Girl," has been kibbitzing on life without missing a trick. He's got it all in his opus of night life and show business and tells it as it would happen; a series of latelets from one principal in the drama to another, wires, radio-grams, and cross-fires.

The guy who wouldn't go for Dixie Dugan, his flap heroine, would probably crochet beautifully and sling a mean lamp shade, and what he don't know about the gizzle grottoes, Texas, Guinan's never heard of.

Dixie crashes into show business at night club, and a spick hoover who craves her. The female eater sticks a shive into a big ticker and tape worm who has a yen for Dix.

Then things happen. They throw the spick in the can, but the rapper pulls off to avoid the nasty publicity. However, the "Evening Tab," a rag used mostly for wiping windshields, has signed Dixie for the story of her life. The ghost writer is a young scribbler with a musical comedy mixed in with his white and red corpuses. He's using the tab for a bull pen until he can find himself a venk-minded producer.

The spick is sprung from the canny while Dixie is playing a couple of small time cut weeks in a flash act. He cons Dixie into getting into his car and starts to lam with her. The ghost writer happens along and when the spick's henpusses another puddle jumper, our hero grabs off the broad and scrams.

He hides her in a big league apartment and lets the public think she's kidnapped. Meanwhile her life story never misses a deadline. The big tick and take 'em guy sticks a flock of private bulls on her trail, but they finish ace deuce.

Dixie gets tired of the hideaway and goes home. Nobody finds her but a motto card salesman who used to know her when she put grease paint on her map.

Wall Street decides to angel the reporter's opera, the spick goes back home to help his old man start a revolution, and the reporter is sent into a couple of producers who make shows out of cigaret papers and coupons.

They rewrite his script until he has two commas and a semi-colon left. After all the originality and pep have been altered to fit some old sets they have the two bushmen open it in Atlantic City.

It does a pratt, fall and is due for the cleaners when the daughter of the owners of the rag steps in and puts up fresh dough. The producers are told to blow and the author puts back on his original.

Dixie don't know who put up the sugar for the new deal and is jealous of the pub's pup. She has fallen in love with the author because he played the chill for her. The Wall Street guy is still trying but is about ready to give his clubs to his caddy when the show opens in New York and whams them. Dix grabs off the author and everything is copesetty.

It's a whale of a yarn and a sure cure for insomnia. McEvoy knows the lingo and the people and how he tells it. His picture of a dress rehearsal takes them all in "Strange Interlude" to "Diamond Lil."

The motto card peddler who finally cops himself a chorus girl pal of Dixie is another pip of a character, also the spick. You can almost smell the Kriske in his hair.

Dixie herself is a hot number and as modern as television. Some of the peasants may not concede that the Kid could protect herself in the clinches the way she did, and still keep those mugs interested, but it's being done all the time. You can't sue them on promissory notes.

The jury is in on "Show Girl" and if it don't wind up with the season's best sellers, Babe Ruth is a chorus-boy.

A Glossary.

Perhaps it might be well to indicate a few clues. "Kibbitzing" is usually spelled "kibbitzing" and is from the noun "kibitzer," one who looks on at a game of cards, and particularly, poker. "Crossfire" is crisp, rapid dialogue. "To go for" a lady is a variant of "fall for"—i.e., fall in love with. "A man, who would sling a mean lamp shade" is one who would design and execute these useful articles strikingly well, and is therefore by presumption highly effeminate.

Guzzle grottoes and gunkies, course, night clubs and gunkies, are a spick's mispronunciation of "spick" (of "spaghetti") and now anyone of Latin origin, and especially from Latin America, is a spick.

Hooper is a professional dancer. (Continued on next column).

JAPANESE ARTIFICIAL SILK.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

The artificial silk industry is growing so rapidly in Japan (says the *Japan Chronicle*) that import has been cut down three quarters and export increased sevenfold during the first seven months of the current year, as compared with the same period of last year.

The aggregate import for the first seven months was 112,931 lbs., valued at ¥61,129, showing a fall of more than three quarters against the corresponding figure of last year. The grades imported are all cheap, for cords and kindred goods, mainly drawn from Italy and Switzerland. Details are given below:—

Sources.	Up to Inc. or Dec. July 31st, on Year.
Italy	33,113 — 89,334
Switzerland	23,062 — 21,272
France	21,223 — 14,332
Holland	19,823 — 334
Germany	9,460 — 128,929
United States	2,963 — 2,335
England	1,423 — 91,560
Belgium	832 — 37,776
Canada	— 758
Total	112,931 — 380,341

The report anticipates that the total import for this year will not exceed 200,000 lbs., or one-third of last year's receipts, falling to 100,000 lbs. in 1929 and none in 1930.

On the other hand, the overseas trade is growing as rapidly as import is reduced. Up to the end of July there were 40,277 lbs. representing a value of ¥101,884, or seven times as large as the volume of business completed in the same period of last year. In this regard it should be remembered that there has been the boycott, raging in China, which is one of the most important markets for Japanese artificial silk.

The report, however, utters a warning against satisfaction with the results so far achieved, for there is much to be developed overseas, the foreign trade being still at an experimental stage and limited to a small area in the Far East, as shown in the following export table:—

Destination.	Up to Inc. or Dec. July 31st, on Year.
China	40,380 + 37,465
Hong Kong	4,979 + 4,079
Kwantung	836 + 539
North America	52 + 45
Hawaii	— 3,265
Australia	— 76
Dutch Indies	— 760
Total	46,277 — 39,924

The total export for the year will be twice as much as last year. After August the consumption of bricker at home, reducing the figure on the other side of the account, but the report gives 100,000 lbs. as still coming for the rest of the year.

CINEMA NEWS.

"CHILDREN OF DIVORCE."

"Children of Divorce" the new Paramount picture at the Queen's Theatre to-day and to-morrow presents Clara Bow in another excellent rôle. The story tells the experiences of a young girl, the daughter of divorced parents, who at an early age, was forced to fend for herself.

"Girl Shy."

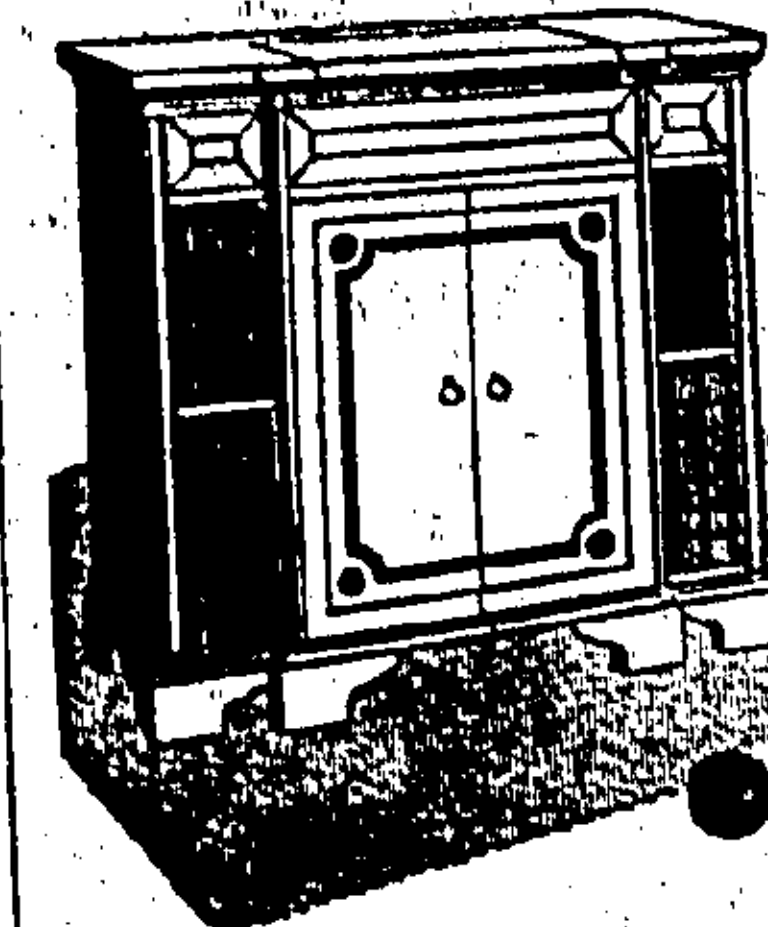
Harold Lloyd's "Girl Shy" will be screened for the last time to-day at the World. The famous comedian appears as a bashful young man who lives in great fear of the fair sex. How his timidity is finally overcome is told in an amusing series of events leading to a thrilling climax when Lloyd boards a runaway tram to rescue the girl from danger. The heroine is Jobyna Ralston who has appeared in most of Harold Lloyd's big successes.

"A Kiss In The Dark."

Adolphe Menjou arrives at the Star Theatre to-day in a French farce entitled "A Kiss in the Dark." The story deals with a pretty girl who has for years tried to reform a beau frequently involved in affairs of the heart. Lillian Rich, Aileen Pringle and many other well known players also appear.

"Sticks a shive into a big ticker and tape worm who has a yen for Dix," states a Wall Street broker who is in love with Miss Dugan. "The spick is sprung from the anancy: the Latin is released from prison; he's been frigidated, from frigidated, a popular type of electric refrigerator, disdainfully rejected (by analogy from such extinct expressions as "given the frozen cold shoulder," "given the frozen mitt"). The rest is equally simple."

One of the things about slang in the United States which trip the unwary is the fact that it changes so rapidly and completely. It may be accepted as certain that any phrase found in Mark Twain or Bret Harte is no longer current, and would be meaningless to most of to-day's young people. An expert, shown anything written within the past quarter-century in slang, should be able to tell within three or four years from internal evidence when it was produced.



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CHEAP ELECTRICITY.

FIRST STAGE IN SCOTTISH POWER SCHEME.

The end of the first stage of the Government's project for the provision of cheap electrical power throughout Great Britain was reached last month, with the completion of the first spans on the 18-mile section between Bonnybridge and Clydes Mill. Field operations on the Central Scotland scheme—the first of the "grid" schemes prepared by the Electricity Commissioners—began in March in two sections, and work has been proceeding simultaneously in the Glasgow and Edinburgh areas.

This scheme will link up and unify the main generating stations in the valleys of the Clyde, the Forth, and the Tay, and covers the principal shipbuilding, engineering, colliery, and manufacturing areas of Scotland. The population of the area is approximately three-quarters of the whole population of Scotland. This Scottish scheme alone will ultimately absorb 42 existing power companies and municipal installations, giving to the smallest areas the full benefit of mass production and bulk distribution, and reducing the cost of power for all purposes to less than a penny per unit. The total capital expenditure on the scheme to the end of March, 1924, is estimated at £5,975,284, the greater part of which will be spent in giving employment to British workers.

The principal contractors for the scheme are British Insulated Cables, Limited, of Prescott. The whole of the material for the lines will be of British or Colonial manufacture. The use of foreign copper is entirely avoided throughout the "grid" system of electrical power supply by the use of aluminium produced in England. There are ten central generating stations, from which the current is distributed by a system of overhead cables. These extend over 250 miles, and are carried across the country on a series of galvanized steel towers, ranging from 60 to 250 or even 300ft. in height, and placed about 300 to 360 yards apart. The length of these spans is unprecedented, the usual span being no more than 100 yards. The towers have been made to the design of Sir Reginald Blomfield, B.A. The long spans of cable running from tower to tower and at outdoor transformer stations without any intervening section of underground cable, and the current is transmitted at the exceptional pressure of 132,000 volts.

Of the English electrical "grid" scheme, the first to be put in hand is that for South-east England, on which work was started in September in Bedfordshire.

SHANGHAI POSTAL STRIKE.

TO EMBARRASS NANKING GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMUNIST TAINT.

BOY SCOUTS TO THE RESCUE.

The North China Daily News of Saturday gives the following description of conditions in Shanghai during the recent postal strike which was settled over the week-end.

House to house delivery of both European and Chinese mail was started on a brief scale by the postal authorities.

The work is being carried on by a large number of Boy Scouts who responded to the opportunity for public service and are valiantly assisting to restore the mail service to its former status.

The Public School Cadet Corps, under Mr. Whitcher, turned out 50 members who immediately left the North Soochow Road headquarters with large bundles of mail and most enthusiastically proceeded with the work of delivery.

They were closely followed by members of the Jewish and French Scout organizations who numbered about 100 together, and to-day will see the delivery staff built up by the addition of 500 Chinese Boy Scouts under Mr. S. S. Wong, Scoutmaster, who will be used wherever the greatest emergency warrants.

Members of the Chinese Orphanage have also agreed to help, and it is known that other youthful organizations are busily making plans to take a hand in assisting the Settlement to revive its mail.

Positions Being Steadily Filled. A score or more of the disgruntled employees who walked out at the inception of the trouble appeared at postal headquarters and applied for their old positions, but on the whole the situation between the strikers and the authorities is seemingly at a deadlock with neither side showing any inclination to bend.

The vacated positions are meanwhile being filled as rapidly as possible by men who turn up at North Soochow Road and are found capable, but it is known there has been no dealing between the authorities and the strike leaders.

Yesterday morning the Vice-Commissioner of Communications, Mr. Li, made a strong address at the Post Office to those who had remained on duty and thanked them on behalf of the Nanking Government for their loyalty. He especially stressed that the authorities were behind them in their work, and praised most highly the efficient way in which the skeleton staff has carried on since the walk-out occurred.

The police yesterday raided a printing shop at 37 Chefoo Road and seized 1,500 copies of a book entitled, "The Shanghai Postal Worker," which was found to contain highly inflammatory matter on the strike situation.

An appeal was made at the Provisional Court for the confiscation of the books together with authority to close the shop and warrants for the owner and the person responsible for the work. The Court, however, ruled that the printed matter should be only retained by the police pending the appearance in court of the men responsible for its appearance on the streets.

In Chinese circles the strike is looked upon entirely as political and as being an effort of the Communist Party of China to disrupt the communications of the country, and to embarrass the new Government which is being organized in Nanking.

It is explained that the methods used by the Communists are different from those in vogue during the Communist activity in 1925. At that time, Communists developed the general strike and tried to bring out as many workers as possible in order to swell the ranks and create an impression of tremendous power. The Communist plan, at the present time, is to hold a series of progressive strikes, the workers in one industry supporting the strikers in another and settlements being made irrespective of demands asked.

This means that, at a certain moment the strikers in the Post Office may return to work even if their demands are not granted, but immediately thereafter strikes will break out elsewhere. The progressive strike has been used effectively in European countries.

The Vice-Minister of Communications, Mr. Li Chung Kung has stated: (1) That the Union is utterly mistaken in declaring its strike; (2) that the Government Council and the Central Kuomintang have telegraphically instructed the Shanghai Kuomintang and other official institutions of this port to take the matter in hand to effect a rapid solution of the tangle; and (3) that the Ministry fully appreciates the meritorious services rendered by the loyal workers of the Association.

H.K. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON.

Owing to the absence of Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, President of the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes consented to take the chair at the annual general meeting of the Society held yesterday evening in the Cathedral Hall.

Mr. Owen Hughes said that the membership had fallen by 35 from the previous year. Some of these members had left the Colony others had gone on holiday without paying their subscriptions. The committee desired to impress on all members the necessity of paying their subscriptions before leaving the Colony in order that the accounts might be made up correctly. It was hoped that members would do their utmost to induce others to join. He himself had been associated with the Society for a number of years and was assured that it had given as much pleasure to the residents of Hong Kong as any other society.

There was not much in the accounts which called for comment. "Merrie England" marked the highest point the Society had reached in their productions and it was ironical that it should have resulted in a loss of \$105.76. Nevertheless the Society had a balance in hand of \$1,423.06, which he considered a healthy state.

It was unnecessary to comment on the production of "Tom Jones" which the Society had in hand. He had been given to understand that it entailed considerable expenditure for costumes and staging.

The Society were fortunate in having again secured the services of Mr. W. H. Fitz Earle as Hon. Musical Director and of Mr. R. Davis who had made a name for himself as a producer, and he trusted that the members would give them active support. It had been the custom of the Society to donate money to charity but unfortunately owing to the heavy demands made by the production this year the committee felt they could not recommend this.

He wished to express deep regret at the resignation of the President Mr. C. E. H. Beavis who had held the position since 1926. There was no need to say much with regard to his services, he was practically the oldest active member of the Philharmonic Society. He felt sure that Mr. Beavis would take the greatest interest in the forthcoming production.

He was happy to announce that Mr. W. W. Hornell had consented to act as President, subject to his election by the members.

The adoption of the report and accounts was proposed, seconded and passed unanimously.

Election Of Officers.

The following officers were elected:—

President: Mr. W. W. Hornell.
Hon. Musical Director: Mr. W. H. Fitz Earle A.R.C.M.
Hon. Producer: Mr. R. Davis.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. T. V. Harmon.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. Dormer.
Committee: Mr. D. M. Richards, Mrs. Bowes-Smith (re-elected), Mrs. Bellamy and Mr. M. R. Bell.
Mr. T. V. Harmon said that at an extraordinary general meeting held in January it was suggested that "Tom Jones" should be the first and "Patience" the second production of the season. "Tom Jones" was the biggest opera the Society had ever done.

SHANGHAI MURDER MYSTERY.

MISS THOMPSON AND MR. DUDLEY LAW.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

A copy to hand of the North China Daily News gives full particulars of the tragedy in Keswick Road, Shanghai, in which a nursing sister, Miss Dorothy Thompson, was killed and her companion critically wounded. Our contemporary states:—

The body of a dead woman, Miss Dorothy Thompson, well known among the sisters of the Victoria Nursing Home, and a badly wounded man, Mr. H. Dudley Law, were picked up in Keswick Road by the police from Bubbling Well Station on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Thompson was shot through the heart and was quite dead. Mr. Law, a piece goods merchant, had been shot from behind by a bullet which entered his ribs and passed out, without penetrating his chest, five inches below the heart. Another bullet had entered his skull just above the left eye and passed through the head, injuring the bone, and splintering the bone at the back. Last night he was still in a critical condition.

An inquest on the body of Miss Thompson was held by the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, sitting as Coroner, in the Isolation Hospital. Dr. H. W. Webb, of the Isolation Hospital, said that the body viewed by the Coroner was that of Miss Dorothy Thompson of the Municipal Victoria Nursing Service and the Chinese Police Hospital, who had been known to the witness for nine months. Dr. Webb stated that he had seen her at 9 a.m. on October 3rd, and again in the evening at the Bubbling Well Police Station, when she was dead.

Victims Of The Shooting.

Miss Thompson was an extremely popular member of the staff of the Victoria Nursing Home, aged about 35 years. She was English and had, at the time of her death, only recently returned from long leave in Britain. Wednesday afternoon was her usual afternoon "off" from two o'clock until five, but owing to an emergency case in the maternity home, she volunteered for extra duty, and her three hours "off" were thus postponed. It was while she was taking this time off duty that she met her death.

Where The Bodies Were Found.

Little is known of the circumstances of the death of Miss Thompson or her companion. The bodies were discovered by a forger near the end of Keswick Road where it joins with Brennan Road, and within speaking distance of the place known as the "Red Joss-house." Miss Thompson was lying covered in mud nearly 100 yards from Mr. Law, whose head rested against the bank at the side of the road which bears the railway line. Mr. Law was also covered in mud and slime when he was brought by ambulance, sent for as soon as the police had been informed of the event. He appeared to have every one of his possessions still about him, though his wallet containing about \$30 in notes, in an inside pocket was found 30 yards away. His keys were in the mud quite close to him, and two five pound notes which, it is supposed, were in his wallet, were trampled into the mud close by where he lay.

Police investigators have been carefully over the ground, but their discoveries are being withheld from the public. Captain W. G. Clarke, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department of the S.M.P., stated that the department were at robbery, including several shooting incidents, have since been reported, and a municipal notice now stands warning pedestrians that they use the road at certain hours at their own risk.

A Notorious District.

The district is notorious. At the south end of the road is the spot where Mr. Mackenzie of the S.M.C. was shot in 1925. Various attempts at robbery, including several shooting incidents, have since been reported, and a municipal notice now stands warning pedestrians that they use the road at certain hours at their own risk.

The reason for this, so far as could be gathered is the existence of the Fan Wah Village, a nest of robbers and kidnappers, if well informed persons are to be believed. This village is outside the Settlement limits and little can be done in clearing up the menace.

A resident of the district described the thieving propensities of the Chinese in this village by intoning the fact that to-day none of the wooden posts put up by the British troops when they took over and raised wire entanglements remain. All have been removed for firewood by the Chinese, now that the entanglements are not guarded.

JAPAN'S IRON DUTY.

OFFICIAL OPINION FORESHADOWS INCREASE.

The unconfirmed opinions reported in the Japanese Press of Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and Mr. Nakabaishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, foreshadowed an increase in the iron duty. The attitude in the trade towards the subject differs, the steel interests being in favour of a higher duty and the consumers being in opposition. The iron consuming mills in Osaka have expressed their opinion against the increase with the Finance Department.

The Japan Chronicle says the advocates of a higher duty take their stand upon self-sufficiency in iron and steel, which can be effected in about three years' time with a reasonable measure of protection, which is necessary to free the industry from the unsecure basis on which it stands at present. For the current year the output of pig iron is estimated at 630,000 tons, on which the government grants will total little short of a million yen, which will be twice as much in three years hence. This is a burden too heavy to be borne by the Treasury, which is already depleted. The best solution of the problem therefore lies in a high duty on pig iron, which will enable the industry to stand on its own feet and increase the revenue at the same time.

Increase in the duty on steel is as important, it is stated. The current quotation for standard goods rules Y.14 higher, than a year ago, but it must be remembered that the market has recovered under the influence of the foreign market and it may react at any time. The uncertain condition can be eliminated by a higher duty. The Indian pig is quoted at Y.47 or Y.48 per ton at present, but it could be reduced, it is reported, to Y.40 without loss on the part of producers. With increase in duty, the price of pig may rise to Y.55, which will mean an increase of 1.1 per cent in the cost of finished goods, and not more than 4.9 per cent in water pipes which have the largest consumption. The rise in the cost will not be permanent, for self-sufficiency will tend to reduce the price of pig.

A different view is taken on the ground that an additional burden must not be laid on consumers in any circumstances whatever. The industry, when protected with a higher duty, will be sure to decline, for it is reasonable to presume that the resulting increase in profit will not be employed in improvement of efficiency, but devoted to the distribution of dividends in order to advance the market price of shares.

The rise in price of pig will create a tendency in many mills to produce steel at the same time, reduce supplies to other works where the vertical operation is not possible. The steel interest advocates a higher duty for fear of over supply when self-sufficiency is effected. But over supply is possible in bars and other items which can be produced comparatively easily, while black sheets and those requiring a more complicated process will be short. In these circumstances the tariff problem should be dealt with in a quite different way and the duties modified in each item.

It is supposed that Miss Thompson and Mr. Law had then set out on a walk round Keswick Road, down Great Western Road, with the intention of picking up some public vehicle later. From the position in which the bodies were found they had probably met their assailants shortly after turning south from Brennan Road into Keswick Road. Miss Thompson had scratches on her neck; otherwise there were no signs of a struggle, a 32 bullet passing through her heart. Mr. Thompson bears no marks of bruises other than might have been received through the agony of a wounded man rolling on a muddy road. The bullet wounds found in the two victims have led investigators to believe that pistols of two different makes were used.

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FALSIFICATION OF INVOICES.

CHINESE CUSTOMS WARNING.

From the beginning of the present month (October) no invoice will be accepted by the Appraising Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs unless endorsed to the effect that its correctness is guaranteed and the endorsement signed by a responsible member of the firm. Customs Notification No. 1134, issued by Commissioner F. W. Mayo, reads as follows:—

"The attention of importers is called to the fact that numerous cases of forged invoices have recently come to light, such invoices having been fabricated by employees of importing firms and presented to the Customs in place of the genuine invoices, together with false applications showing quantities and valuations corresponding with the false invoices. So serious is this evil that it is necessary to take special measures to prevent it, and to require that the correctness of invoices shall be guaranteed by a responsible member of the importing firm. Unsigned invoices may be made by anyone, and invoices signed only by the shippers may be forged without detection; but the signatures of members of local firms cannot be imitated without serious risk of discovery. Importers are, therefore, requested to make on their invoices a note to the effect that the correctness is guaranteed—such note to be signed by a responsible member of the firm."

It is further requested that for the prevention of fraud on the part of their employees, importers will compare the amounts of duty paid, as shown by their books, with the amounts entered on the Customs passes.

It is only so long as invoices are above suspicion that Customs examination can be dispensed with; and the co-operation of all importers is asked for in their own interests as well as in that of the Customs in stamping out this species of fraud which has attained considerable proportions."

MASSACRE IN THE NORTH?

NATIONALIST AND MUKDEN TROOPS SLAY 6,000 SURRENDERED MEN.

A Rengo message to the Japan Chronicle from Tientsin, dated September 28th, states:—

"The truth has come to light about the shooting of thousands of the Chihli-Shantung forces by the Nationalists and Mukdenites on September 23rd, as a prearranged measure after disarming them. Those Chihli-Shantung forces who were to be disarmed by the Nationalists were taken into eight trains which left Luanchow for Tangshan at intervals of thirty minutes."

"When the trains were passing Sukechuang, Kaiping or Kuyeh, the Nationalist troops who had lain in ambush opened cross fire upon them with machine guns and trench mortars without any warning. The Chihli-Shantung forces put up what resistance they could for a time, but they were overpowered, and about 3,000 of them were killed."

"A still more gruesome scene was presented when the Mukdenites shot the 3,000 Chihli-Shantung forces who had been already disarmed, at Anshan and Shimen."

The Japan Chronicle adds:—Yesterday a Rengo telegram reported that the Chihli-Shantung remnants who had surrendered suddenly mutinied and left their trains. The telegram added that after refusing to entrain again, the Nationalists were obliged to open fire on them, and a stiff battle followed. This battle was said to have lasted for several hours, with severe casualties on both sides before the Shantung troops agreed to be disarmed. The Chronicle took the liberty of heading this telegram "600 prisoners shot," on the assumption that the battle really amounted to the mass execution of unarmed troops. The latest news from Tientsin more than bears this assumption out."

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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

GUARDS ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG AND SOUTH CHINA

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1928, at 11 P.M. at LANE, CRAWFORD'S RESTAURANT. All Members and those wishing to join are asked to attend.

L. P. LANE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hong Kong, 4th Oct., 1928. [6807]

G. R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS, in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR STOKES" will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BANK OF CHINA, CHINESE, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 24th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1928, for the supply and delivery of the Stokes required by Government Departments during the year 1929.

For Specifications and Forms of Tender apply at the Office of Superintendent Accounts and Stores, Public Works Department, from whom further Particulars can be had on Application.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to itself the option of accepting FOR ALL OR ANY PART of each Specification.

HAROLD T. CRESSY,
Director of Public Works.
3rd October, 1928. [6819]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. Y.92 for Twenty Shares, 24 P. Shares Paid Up, Numbered 13130/13149 in this Society standing in the Name of CHO YIK TONG of SHANGHAI, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 14th Sept., 1928. [6718]

MACAO RACES.

TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

SUNDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1928.

(Weather Permitting)

FIRST RACE AT 1.15 P.M.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC ENCLOSURE..... 40 Cts.

ADMISSION TO MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE..... \$2.00.

SPECIAL RACE STEAMERS WITH SPECIAL FARES:—

S.S. "BUI AN" Leaves on SUNDAY, 9.00 A.M., Returns 4.00 P.M.

S.S. "TAISHAN" Leaves on SUNDAY, 9.00 A.M., Returns 5.30 P.M.

[6744]

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FIRST BRANCH:—5, D'Almeida Street (For Ladies only.) (TEL. C. 6234.)

SECOND BRANCH:—27, Queen's Rd. Cent. (For Ladies & Gents.) (Near Ground Floor of KAYAMALL BUILDING)

Your Visit is cordially welcomed when you will see that our Trained Female Hair Dressers give you every satisfaction.

BUSINESS HOURS:—8 A.M. to 7 P.M. on Week Days. 12 Noon to 6 P.M. on Sundays.

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If Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the Lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

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Apply to—CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4TH FLOOR, FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

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FURNISHED, Four-Room

FLATS, at 18, MacDONNELL

Road, with Modern Conveniences.

Immediate Occupation. Unfurnished from 1st NOVEMBER, 1928.

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BROS., 2, QUEEN'S ROAD. TEL.

C. 3216 OR C. 2722. [6787]

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FLAT in CARMARTON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON. 5 Rooms HOUSE in MUNDEN AVENUE, KOWLOON.

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TO LET.—3-Roomed European

FLATS and 4-Roomed Semi-European FLATS—WATERLOO ROAD.

Apply: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., PROPERTY OFFICE. [6818]

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FLAT, 1st FLOOR, 1st FLOOR, For One Year, From 1st DECEMBER 1928.—P.O. Box B-43. [6672]

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London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, OCTOBER 9th, 1928.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

So many remarkable changes have taken place during the last years in connection with the activities of the fair sex—most of them certainly changes for the better—that it is not surprising to read of caustic criticisms being made regarding the conservatism of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."

Mr. Snowden's speech last week at the Labour Party Conference in Birmingham was curiously reminiscent of an attack made on the Bank of England about a hundred years ago. To-day then complained bitterly of the "secrecy and mystery in which all the proceedings of the Bank of England are enveloped," and it is to-day the opinion of many—far removed even from the outermost fringes of the Labour Party—that the Bank of England is an archaic institution in the sense that it persists in following

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lines of too strict secrecy and conservatism in regard to its business activities, administration, and policy.

When a largely circulated London newspaper like the *Daily Express* declares there is a feeling among bankers and merchants alike that the Bank of England is too rigid and conservative in its policy and dealings, we are warranted in assuming that there must be some other justification for Mr. Snowden's criticisms beyond a desire to gratify a meeting of delegates representing the Labour Party. This open criticism of the methods followed by the Bank of England in discharging its important functions must not be regarded as a disturbing political phenomenon, indicating some new phase of destructive revolutionary thought. On the contrary, the wider general public interest which is being taken in all problems concerning currency and credit should be welcomed as a sign of social progress. Economics has been a science sadly neglected by the vast majority of otherwise well-informed citizens. Regarded as a dry and difficult subject, the average man has not even attempted to understand the arguments advanced by experts in economics. Even the simplest fundamental principles of finance and credit are unfamiliar to most men; with effects they are familiar enough—usually—painfully familiar; regarding causes, there is usually ignorance or indifference, and sometimes both.

Quite apart from the soundness or otherwise of Mr. Snowden's theories regarding the manner and extent of the operations of the Bank of England, it is all to the good that public attention should be drawn to problems of banking, currency, and credit in general, and to the doings of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" in particular. Professor T. E. Gregory, a well-known authority on economic questions, while far from being a supporter of Mr. Snowden's policy, has admitted that the Bank of England is too secretive in its activities. Good government is no justification for secret government, and Professor Gregory is of opinion that the nation has a legitimate grievance in the matter of the "Old Lady's" unwillingness to talk about herself. One of the great difficulties about understanding what the Bank of England does is that the public knows so little of its day-to-day procedure. Londoners get to know more about what happens at a meeting of the Cabinet than they ever glean regarding the frequent conferences which take place in Threadneedle Street. Some of these deliberations are concerned with such simple domestic matters as the discount-rate; other relate to co-operative action with the Bank of France, the Reichsbank, and the Reserve Bank of New York. The Governors of these institutions form a sort of international financial Cabinet whose decisions—while not actually having the force of statutory law—are practically final and decisive, and may not be disregarded without danger of dire consequences.

Another recent critic of the Bank of England is Mr. J. M. Keynes, who lays the blame for the failure of British trade to revive at the door of the "Old Lady." Mr. Keynes blames the policy of the Bank for hugely reducing the wealth of the country, and suggests that Britain should attempt to regain a measure of prosperity by a modest dose of inflation. For this bold suggestion he has been sternly taken to task by critics of more orthodox schools. No competent observer would deny that monetary policy has been a factor of importance, but the school of thought for which Mr. Keynes is the eminent spokesman appears to pay insufficient attention to other factors which have been at work. The essential fact is that industry in Britain has had to go through—and is still going through—a process of readjustment to new conditions. Not only are influences at work that necessitate a shifting of the balance of British industrial activities, but also special emergency developments have taken place, of which of course the most prominent, and one which is at the deepest root of Britain's troubles, is the lessened foreign demand for coal. At the same time, there is little doubt that there is room even in Threadneedle Street for the introduction of more modern and efficient methods of business, and the discussions which have been initiated by the Labour and Liberal parties will be well worth while if they induce the public to take more interest in a subject which so vitally affects the well-being of the whole community.

A report made to the police by the accountant of the Hung Fat Bank, Wing Lok Street, states that an assistant accountant has absconded taking with him a cheque drawn on a local Bank for \$6,000 payable to bearer, which he has since cashed.

Seats may now be booked for the "The Wilbur Black Birds" who will open their Hong Kong season at the Star Theatre to-morrow. Prices of admission are at the popular figures of \$3, \$2 and \$1. Plans may be seen at Moutries and Star.

A regular air service between Berlin and Peking will open sometime next spring if plans announced in Berlin last month by the Luftthansa Corporation are carried out. The decision to attempt establishment of a regular air service to the Far East resulted directly from experimental flights between Berlin and Irkutsk, Siberia. Twelve air-planes will be used in maintaining the service between Berlin and Peking. The regular schedule will call for a trip of two days and half between the two cities, and three days from Berlin to Shanghai.

Mr. Kent Clark, formerly Manager of the Oriental Hotel in Kobe, is now Manager of the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco. Mr. Clark was previously purser on the staff of the old Pacific Mail, and has a host of friends in the Far East.

In firing a Colombo motor-car driver 300 rupees for having knocked down and killed an old woman, the Judge said:—"Very可惜! Buddhist drivers risked the lives of people to save the life of a chicken or a dog." They would not willingly kill a human being, he continued, but they exercised more caution when they saw a cow or a dog.

Two fatal accidents occurred during the week-end. A Chinese workman who was at work on a scaffolding outside No. 22, Hollywood Road, fell into the street and was so seriously injured that he died on the way to hospital. A Chinese girl in leaning over the second floor verandah of No. 4, Western Street, while drying clothes fell into the street and was killed on the spot.

Mr. Baldwin recently described Mr. Lloyd George as the Welsh National Eisteddfod as "the greatest living orator in the British Isles." It is almost exactly half-a-century since another Conservative Prime Minister found occasion to allude to the Leader of the Liberal Party. But what Disraeli called Gladstone was a sophisticated rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and glorify himself.

Among orders taken at the Machine Tool and Engineering Exhibition at Olympia, London, last month was one for a Coventry-made machine tool for drilling motor-car pistons at 48 times the present speed, which will enable the operative to earn double wages. The purchaser is a well-known British motor manufacturing firm, who used to take four minutes to complete one drilling operation, but one woman can look after three of the new automatic machines, each of which performs four drilling operations a minute. Previously these machine tools have been manufactured only in the United States. The price of the British tool is less than that of the American one.

Friends of Dr. Andrew Bird entertained him at a dinner at the Kobe Club recently. After the dinner, Mr. H. L. Mullins, President of the Club, on behalf of some 120 subscribers, presented Dr. Bird with a massive silver tray and cocktail set, suitably inscribed. The set was specially designed in hammered silver and bamboo pattern, with twelve silver stem goblets and cherry forks. In making the presentation, together with an illuminated scroll, Mr. Mullins referred to the great services Dr. Bird had rendered to the community, and he also touched on Dr. Bird's exploits as an Alpinist. Dr. Bird, in thanking the subscribers, expressed his regret at leaving Kobe. Dr. and Mrs. Bird and family sailed on the *Morea* for England, where Dr. Bird will take up a practice.

The use of the same barber shop by both men and women has been forbidden in a new and drastic edict of the Hankow Public Safety Bureau. A novel situation has arisen as a result of the fact that the foreign barber shop in the Navy Y.M.C.A. has proved popular with the fair sex, and as the building is located in the former British concession, now part of the Chinese city, whether the order will affect this institution is creating much interested speculation. Barber shops which have been catering to both sexes are given but 15 days to choose whether they prefer men or women folk. Whereas the men's barbers are allowed to remain open until midnight, those for women must close at 9 p.m., the new order states.

It is revealed to-day that M. Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, is \$200 a year out of pocket for his official motor-car alone, on account of the rigid economy practised by the French Government departments. The only Minister who is provided with a motor-car out of the public funds is the Foreign Minister, and M. Briand has two high-powered vehicles at his disposal. One of these belongs to the Government, and is supplied with a Government driver, and the other is the personal property. This was presented personally to M. Clemenceau by Mr. Lloyd George during the Peace Conference, and M. Clemenceau, regarding it as an adjunct of his office, left it to his successors. The Prime Minister, however, receives an allowance of only \$200 a year to provide himself with a motor-car. Actually he has not one of his own, but hires one by the year, with a chauffeur at his disposal. For this he pays \$200 a year so that he has to provide the other \$200 himself. When M. Poincaré wants to go shopping he has to take a taxicab. Next year's Budget raises the car allowance to Cabinet Ministers to \$400.

In Rome recently a column from the Forum was formally handed over to the Japanese Ambassador, and is to be set up near Tokyo. In a speech of acceptance, the Japanese Ambassador said he hoped the stone would serve as a reminder of their friendly relations, and help draw together the peoples of Italy and Japan.

The new home of the Seamen's Institute in Kobe at No. 108, Ito-machi, will be opened formally on October 10th. The Anglican Bishop in Kobe, the Rt. Rev. Basil Simpson will bless the Institute, after which there will be open house and afternoon tea. The ceremony will take place at the time that the British cruisers are in Kobe and it is expected that a large number of guests will be present. The Institute was formerly located at No. 118, Higashi-machi.

Present-day motorists need not worry about any possibility of the gasoline supply giving out. Dr. Gustav Egloff has informed the International Fuel Conference in London that at the present rate of consumption the pinch will not begin to be felt until 3,000 years hence. Dr. Egloff estimates that there are 1,100,000,000 acres of possible oil-producing lands in the United States alone, besides other vast areas elsewhere. At the present time only 2,000,000 acres are producing in America.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has completed preparations for establishing a regular service between Yokohama and the Philippines. The service will be operated fortnightly, the first boat leaving Yokohama in the middle of October. On the outgoing voyage the liners will touch at Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe and then on to Manila via Moji, calling at Cebu, Iloilo, Davao, Zamboanga and Port Portland. On the return voyage they will run from Davao direct to Naha and then on to Yokohama via Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya.

On September 25th Mr. Edward Edmond Kildoye, one of the oldest foreign residents of Japan, died suddenly in his home at Hommoku, Yokohama. He was 82 years of age, and had been in Japan 58 years. He was a man of many interests, and had the distinction of being the first foreigner to introduce the steam laundry to Japan. He with several others also introduced the first modern saw mills, and it was Mr. Kildoye who opened up the large marble quarries at Gifu. For years he was a marine engineer with the Mitsubishi shipping interests and in the transport service, where he won recognition from the Japanese for his work.

Tokyo will be treated to a rare collection of famous old Chinese pictures belonging to the Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties, according to Lieut. General Sakai, former military adviser to the Peking Government, who has gone to Shanghai from Japan to enlist the efforts of Nationalist leaders such as Chiang Kai Shek, Tan Yen Kai, Li Li Chun, Li Shih Tseng, Hsieh Tu Pi and O. T. Wang, in the new enterprise. All of them pleaded their support, and General Chiang Kai Shek consented to be promoter of the proposed exhibition of Chinese pictures in Tokyo. The collection of Chinese pictures will be displayed at the Tokyo Imperial Museum and Art Gallery in November in celebration of the coronation.

The biography of Lord Curzon, written by the Earl of Ronaldshay and just published in London, reveals that the crowning disappointments of Lord Curzon's life came when the King refused to appoint him to the Premiership, following the resignation of Bonar Law. It was considered at the time that objection to the appointment of Lord Curzon as Premier because Labour, the official Opposition, was without a representative in the House of Lords, were insuperable. Lord Curzon, according to his biographer, was overwhelmed with a torrent of agonized despair, having previously recorded his belief in the unquestionableness of the immense superiority of his claims over Mr. Baldwin's. He was confident the King would summon him. "Such was the reward I received for nearly 40 years of public service in the highest peer as Premier because Labour, the official Opposition, was without a representative in the House of Lords, were insuperable. 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CUSTOMS AND SALT
LOANS.

LEGATIONS DISSATISFIED.

NO GUARANTEES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Oct. 8th.

It is understood that uncertainty as regards the administration of Customs and salt has caused a weakening of Chinese bonds both in China and abroad.

As regards salt, it is understood that the Legations are not altogether satisfied with the arrangement as at present announced, as it seems that the money may be paid into Chinese banks, thus leaving the foreign authorities with no control of the loan service. There will then be no guarantee that bondholders will receive their \$10,000,000, part at least of which might be seized from the banks by the local military authorities.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8th.

According to a draft plan detailing the organization of the Executive Council, there will be ten departments and four special commissions under the direction of the Council as follows:

The Interior, Diplomatic, Financial, Education, Military, Commercial, Agricultural, Mining, Railway and Communication Departments; Construction, Overseas Chinese Affairs, and Labour Special Commissions and the Special Commission for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs.

The Legislative Council will establish under its control two departments, that is, the Secretariat and the Bureau of Translation. In addition to this there will be four Special Committees: the Diplomatic, Financial, Military, and Codification Committees.

MARSHAL LI'S DENIAL.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8th.

Marshal Li Tsi Hsiang, in an interview with Pressmen, denied the report that he was going to be appointed to take the chairmanship of the National Defence Committee.

FENG'S MOVEMENTS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8th.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, accompanied by his staff members, proceeded to Kaifeng, Honan, by train last Saturday. According to his last telegram to Nanking he is expected shortly to go to Nanking to participate in the administration of the reformed Central Government.

MILITARY DISCUSSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Oct. 8th.

Pei Chung Hsi and Yang Yu Ting were in conversation for two hours at Luncheon yesterday. Afterwards Yang Yu Ting was interviewed by Chinese Pressmen and declared that he had discussed military but not political matters.

Yang Yu Ting is going to Jehol shortly, apparently in an attempt to clear up the situation there. Yang Yu Ting stated that trains from Mukden would proceed as far as Tangshan from October 8th, but the question of handing-over rolling stock was still under consideration.

RECEPTION BY YEN HSI SHAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Oct. 8th.

General Yen Hsi Shan is giving a reception to foreign diplomats at the Waichiao building on October 10th. A few days later it is anticipated that Yen Hsi Shan will go to Nanking.

THE HANKOW OUTRAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, Oct. 8th.

Mr. Dorrille of the American Drug Company was released on Saturday evening, after appearing in the Chinese court, on the Judge's condition that the foreigner guarantee his reappearance if called on. The Chinese employees are still in custody.

THE ATTACK ON MR. JOHNSTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Oct. 8th.

It is learned that the British Legation does not intend to protest regarding Mr. Johnston at present, but will wait action by the Chinese authorities in apprehending and punishing the culprits.

NEW DIRIGIBLES
FOR AMERICA.

HANGAR FOR FIVE PLANES.

NO EXTERNAL CARS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7th.

The Navy Department has awarded to the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation a contract for the construction of two giant dirigibles. They are to cost \$7,825,000.

An unique feature of the new dirigibles will be a hangar inside the hulls housing five scouting planes. Each dirigible will have a gas capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet, greatly surpassing the size of any other airships built or being built in the world.

The lines of the hulls will not be disguised by any external cars bearing the engines. These will be housed inside the hull, thus reducing resistance and increasing safety.

PRINCES' AFRICAN
TOUR.

RACING IN NAIROBI.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S
HUNTING TRIP.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 7th.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester made their last public appearance at Nairobi yesterday, when they again accepted mounts in races at the Nairobi Jockey Club's October Race Meeting. In one race they rode as rivals.

To-morrow, the Duke of Gloucester leaves on his hunting trip under the guidance of Captain Brook, his quarry, and Mr. William Waller, the well-known local hunter. The trip will last nearly two months and will cover the best country of Tanganyika and Eastern Rhodesia, where lions, buffaloes and elephants are plentiful.

The Prince of Wales will to-morrow begin a week's tour of the country around Nairobi, after which he will proceed to Entebbe on a visit to the Governor of Uganda.

THE SOVIET TASTE FOR
VODKA.INCREASED SUPPLIES FOR
PEASANTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, Oct. 7th.

The Soviet Press publishes estimates of the production of vodka by the State Monopoly for the next three years.

These show a progressive increase from 460 million litres in 1928 to 836 million litres in 1931.

The whole increase will be distributed among the peasants, while great efforts will be made to reduce drunkenness in the industrial areas.

AMERICAN COTTON MILLS
REOPEN.WORKERS ACCEPT
REDUCTION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th.

A message from New Bedford (Mass.) states that twenty-five local cotton mills which have been closed since April, as a result of a strike affecting 27,000 workers, are being reopened.

The strikers have agreed to accept a five per cent. reduction of wages.

DOUBLE TENTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8th.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the "Double Tenth" anniversary, including flags, receptions, and lantern processions. The Chinese factories and mills have been notified to give their employees a half-day on October 8th and a whole day's holiday on October 10th.

ITALY ON NAVAL
LIMITATION.

NO DEFINITE REFUSAL.

UNWELCOME PROPOSALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 8th.

The Italian reply to the Anglo-French memorandum on naval limitations was handed to the British and French Embassies in Rome on October 7th and the reply will not reach London until October 9th. Meanwhile a close reserve is maintained as regards the contents.

The *Morning Post's* Rome correspondent however understands that the reply, while not finding the proposals acceptable, does not give a categorical negative, but takes the form of commentary and annotation.

A Broader Basis.

A brief telegraphic summary of the Italian note with reference to the Anglo-French Agreement has been received in London. It indicates that in the opinion of the Italian Government the whole question of disarmament should be viewed on a broader basis, to include military and air armaments in addition to naval armaments.

INCOMPETENCE IN
SOVIET MINES.

BIG DROP IN OUTPUT.

NECESSITY OF FOREIGN
CONTROL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, Oct. 7th.

Some interesting revelations of the conditions prevailing in the Donetz coal mines, and an admission that, since foreign engineers have been averse to accepting positions owing to the recent espionage charges, the position has gradually become worse, were made to-day at a meeting of the Pan-Ukrainian Miners' Committee.

M. Lomov, the chairman, said that since the Donetz trial, foreigners have been showing an embarrassing reluctance to accept positions in Russian mines, while the Communist "specialists" who have taken over the duties have failed to produce more than fifty per cent. of the production of mines equipped with similar machinery abroad.

The Pan-Ukrainian Miners' Committee has been in conference on the difficulties in the mines, and several special reports were submitted, leading to the same conclusion, that the low productivity of labour is due to the absence of efficient supervision. The Committee is now conferring on the best manner to overcome the present difficulties.

KING HONOURS THE
POLICE.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ESSAY.

COMPETITION THROUGHOUT
THE EMPIRE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 7th.

H.M. the King has honoured the policemen of the Empire with a new mark of his interest and appreciation of their services. It takes the form of a gold medal to be presented annually by His Majesty for competition among men of all the Regular Police Forces.

The medal, together with a substantial money prize, will be awarded for the best essay on a subject connected with police duties, and the subject chosen for the first year's competition is co-operation between the police and the public in the detection and prosecution of crime.

The institution of this competition is announced in a recent Metropolitan Police Order.

The competition will be open to serving members of Regular Police Forces within the Empire or Mandated Territories.

CHALLENGE TO THE
STRIKERS.

THE PREMIER'S POLICY.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Oct. 8th.

"We throw down the gage of battle" cried Mr. Bruce, dealing with the shipping dispute in a speech at Dandenong.

Outlining the general policy of preparation for the general election in November he declared that the Government was determined to put down these insidious disruptive forces and uphold the unity of the Empire and the supremacy of the law.

Mr. Bruce foreboded an intensive development of air forces in accordance with Sir John Salmond's recommendations, and proposed the repeal of the coastal clauses of the Navigation Act and substitute a tariff of protection for vessels complying with Australian standards of living.

The Government favoured the expansion of trade between Britain and Australia and an aided and extended agreement of reciprocal preference. They should co-operate in imperial airship communication and acquire land in the vicinity of Perth to erect a mooring tower.

THE SOURCES OF ENERGY.

MESSER-MEDALLIST'S AD-
DRESS.

Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, the famous physicist, received in New York last month from Mr. Francis H. Carr, the president of the British Society of Chemical Industry, the Messer medal, which is awarded every alternate year for the most meritorious scientific work of the previous two years. In accepting the medal, Dr. Millikan described some of his experiments for determining the source of energy, which, he said, was not the atom but the cosmic ray. Man had neither much to fear nor much to hope from the splitting of the atom, for the atom had no energy to give up. He continued:

"If Einstein's equation and Aston's curve are roughly correct, then this supposition of an energy evolution through the disintegration of common elements is, from one point of view, a childish, Utopian dream, and from the other, a foolish bugaboo, for the great majority of the elements such as constitute the bulk of the world are in their state of maximum stability already. Just as the energy supplied to man in the past has been obtained wholly from the sun, so a billion years hence, man will be supplying all his needs for light, warmth, and power entirely from that same source. There are no other sources of energy of importance that there is any likelihood he can ever tap."

"Out of the depths of space, where I have actually observed the elements being continuously formed out of electrons, there too these electrons are being continuously replenished by radiation, pouring out into space from the stars. We can regard the universe as in steady state now, and can thus banish for ever the nihilistic doctrine of an ultimate heat death of the universe."

"I venture to estimate that the knowledge that has come from experiments showing that this world has already existed for a billion years, and that man has in all probability another billion years ahead of him, is likely to have, in the long run, a much greater influence on human conduct than the invention of either the aeroplane or wireless, important though they may be."

VICAR WHO VANISHED.

WANTS TO RETURN TO
SEQUESTERED LIVING.

The Rev. Franklin Isaac Hutchinson who was found in Canada after being missing from his parish at Dordrecht for some time, has been found in England, appealing for funds to enable him to return to his country, as he is in want.

To the bishop of his diocese he has expressed his wish to take up his duties again at Dordrecht, but says he is without resources to make the return journey.

GREAT OVATION AT
PORTUMNA.

PRINCESS MARY'S ARRIVAL.

VISIT TO NORTHERN
IRELAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUGBY, Oct. 7th.

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles were welcomed when they landed yesterday morning in Dublin by a considerable crowd, who cheered them heartily. They motored to the Viceregal Lodge and breakfasted with Mr. McNeil, Governor-General of the Irish Free State.

They then proceeded to Portumna Castle, their Irish seat. The little town of Portumna was beflagged and the inhabitants assembled in large numbers at the Castle gates and gave the Princess and Lord Lascelles a great ovation.

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles will leave Portumna Castle next Thursday for Ulster, where a great reception awaits them. They will be the guests of the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, and the Duchess of Abercorn.

They will make a tour of the shipyards, rope-works and linen factories, attend ceremonies connected with the British Legion, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, and pay a visit to Lord Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, at Stormont Castle.

Two Suspects Arrested.

The Irish police have arrested two men on suspicion of being connected with the fire which damaged part of Portumna Castle, the Irish seat of Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles, last Thursday.

WOMAN TAKES 225
ASPIRINS.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN A PARK.

Mr. G. Willis Taylor, coroner for West Surrey, resumed the inquest at Dorking on Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Hewitt, 46, a widow, of Haverstock Hill, Hampstead. She was found with Mrs. Gwendoline McMillen, aged 29, of Lavender Hill, S.W. in a park at Dorking, suffering from an overdose of aspirin. Mrs. McMillen recovered, but Mrs. Hewitt, who was unconscious when discovered, died.

Mr. Taylor told the jury that at the time both women were patients of a mental hospital, and were treated as voluntary boarders. They were not there as certified lunatics.

Evidence was given that death was due to an overdose of aspirin.

Dr. William Moodie, deputy superintendent of Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E., said the two women were allowed out at the week end. The history of Mrs. Hewitt's case showed that she had attempted suicide by gas poisoning.

Mr. Taylor: You felt satisfied that both were well enough to be allowed out?—Yes, accompanied. Mrs. Hewitt went out with her son and Mrs. McMillen with her husband.

Both Felt Terrible. Mrs. Gwendoline McMillen, after being cautioned by the coroner, said Mrs. Hewitt suggested to her that they should commit suicide. She, Mrs. McMillen, had felt so depressed that she was unable to look after her husband and baby and eventually agreed to take aspirins. Mrs. Hewitt told her it was no good to take 100, so they got 225 each. Mrs. Hewitt suggested they should go to Dorking, and they went. She swallowed some of hers and said she felt terrible. Mrs. Hewitt said she felt terrible also and going to finish it, and then, Mrs. Hewitt swallowed the lot.

Mr. Taylor asked the jury to consider whether the survivor was only a passive tool in the hands of Mrs. Hewitt. The jury returned a verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind, and found there was no agreement to commit suicide.

POLITICAL STRIFE
IN AUSTRIA.

EXTENSIVE PRECAUTIONS.

ARDOUR DAMPED BY RAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, Oct. 7th.

Astonishing scenes reminiscent of wartime greeted visitors to Wienerneustadt to-day, as the result of elaborate precautions by the authorities to prevent a political disturbance. Hundreds of journalists were present in the expectation that serious riots were imminent, but nothing happened.

The anxiety arose from the decision of the Heimwehr (Fascists) and the Schutzbund (Socialists) to hold a big demonstration in the town to-day. It was known that both parties would be present in large force and that there would be armed and uniformed forces on both sides.

The possibility of a clash was very obvious, but the anxiety was not justified by the event.

Gas Masks.

Thousands of steel-helmeted soldiers, equipped with gas masks and hand grenades, were drafted in to the district yesterday and stationed at all vital points.

The local gendarmerie, reinforced by men from other centres, were armed with rifles and bayonets, while a number of field batteries were placed in position, with machine-gun squads attached to the other forces.

In the meantime, however, the authorities induced the rival parties to establish a neutral zone. It was in this neutral zone that the majority of the Government forces were concentrated.

The Rival Meetings.

The Heimwehr parade mustering over 50,000 strong ended half an hour before the Socialist parade began. The Socialist mob and their sympathisers numbered approximately 35,000, and after they had assembled, the proceedings were begun with an anthem, "The Song of Liberty."

The gendarmerie immediately placed under arrest several Communists who attempted to address the vast crowd. Over sixty Communists were eventually taken in custody including the former Czechoslovakian Deputy and newspaper editor, Mr. Victor Stern. A heavy downpour of rain came at a critical moment and most effectively damped the ardour of the demonstrators, and the gathering dispersed without incident.

It is stated that there were at least 300 Pressmen in Wienerneustadt to-day in the expectation of trouble.

DECREASE OF PLAGUE IN
INDIA.TESTS WITH NEW TREAT-
MENT.

Remarkable plague statistics are contained in the report of the Haffkine Institute for 1927, which has just been published. The report states: "The demand for plague vaccine dropped heavily during the current year, being little more than one-third of last year's output. Though this is a financial loss to the Institute, in every other way it is a matter for congratulation, indicating a lower incidence of the disease throughout India."

More than half a million rats caught in Bombay City were received during the year. Their examination is the largest of the kind of any city in the world, and Bombay in this respect is frequently quoted as a model. The statistics suggest that both infected rats and human cases of plague are undergoing a progressive reduction in Bombay City. One of the principal factors in this satisfactory state of affairs is a steadily increasing immunity from plague of the Bombay rat population. It is known that rats are immune from plague in direct proportion to the prevalence of the disease among themselves and the human population. For instance, rats of Bombay which have been subjected to repeated invasions from disease, whereas in Madras, which is almost entirely free from plague, rats are still highly susceptible.

The treatment of human plague is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, in spite of many years of research towards producing a potent anti-plague serum. Dr. Naidu and his assistants at the Haffkine Institute have set themselves to study this problem anew, and have succeeded in producing a serum which saves the lives of 90 per cent. of plague-infected rabbits. It remains to apply these results to human disease.

AN OBSOLETE AIR
FORCE.SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT
PROPOSED.AUSTRALIA BEHIND THE
TIMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANBERRA, Oct. 7th.

Air-Marshal Sir John Salmond, the Officer Commanding the Air Defence of Great Britain, who, for the past few months has been investigating the combatant value of the Australian Air Force, has just submitted his report to the Australian Government.

Sir John Salmond comments unfavourably on the equipment of the Australian Air Force, stating that while the Force has been established on a firm basis and developed along sound lines, the Force is seriously limited owing to the obsolete type of Service machines used, and the entire absence of reserve equipment.

He expresses the opinion that the Air Force is unfit to undertake war operations in co-operation with the Army or the Navy, and he recommends that drastic improvement should be one of the first duties of the Australian Government.

Sir John Salmond has drawn up a scheme, which he has submitted, embracing a programme of development extending over a period of nine years, which will cost at least £1,139,000.

Inspector-General's Criticism.

In view of this statement, it is interesting to recall the report of the Inspector General upon the Commonwealth's military forces.

Lieut. General Sir Henry Chauvel points out, in his annual report, that in 1913 the population of Australia was 4,940,000, the national wealth \$2,000,000,000, and the Budget \$25,412,000, of which \$2,977,000 was expended on the Army. To-day the population is 6,232,000, the national wealth exceeds \$4,000,000,000, and the Budget is £78,533,983, of which £1,500,000 is devoted to the Army. The value of money has depreciated by 80 per cent., leaving an effective vote for the Army of about £1,000,000, compared with £2,977,000 in 1913.

The defence of Australia, Sir Henry Chauvel says, was a primary reason for federation, while the new form of Dominion status demands that Australia shall take a fair share of the burden which the security of the Empire entails. Efficiency has had to be sacrificed for the sake of economy and to ensure the provision of the bare essentials, Australia is now down to the bed-rock of bare maintenance.

The present vote does not allow for the pursuance of that progressive stage of efficiency and preparedness, including the provision of material suited to the requirements of a modern Army, which the Army policy postulates.

Military development, he continues, is most backward in mechanism; the Army is virtually in the same condition with regard to mobile fire power as before the War. The number of candidates for the Air Force at Duntroon is disappointing. The provision of rifle ranges is far from satisfactory. Suitable horses for Army purposes are becoming more and more difficult to obtain. The Ordnance Corps is carrying on, but is not training personnel for war. Large numbers of men are evading training in the compulsory citizen force.

PRIEST'S FINE RECORD.

SIXTY YEARS IN MALAYA
WITHOUT LEAVE.

The personal history of the Rev. Brother Emile, who died at Penang on the 12th inst., must surely be unique in the history of Christian missionary endeavour in Malaya.

Brother Emile was in his eighty-sixth year, and next year he would have celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his arrival in this country. During that time he had never returned to Europe.

Born at Rochefort, France, in 1843, Brother Emile first arrived in Singapore in February, 1869, and was stationed at St. Joseph's Institution for some time, but the greater part of his service was spent in Penang. At the time of his death he was the oldest European resident of the Northern Settlement and he was held in the greatest respect and affection by all communities. His end was peaceful, and he leaves behind a memory of devotion and self-sacrifice which will be long-lived in the local annals of Penang.

The funeral took place next day and was very largely attended.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF CRICKET

AT HOME.

[By R. ABBIT.]

By the time this article reaches a long-suffering Editor, yet another cricket season will be upon you all in Hong Kong. It has occurred to me, while enjoying the delights and putting up with the discomforts of England, that a few observations on the game at home in 1928 may be of interest. They will come, not through the medium of the Home Press wherein so many gifted amateurs, past and present, push petulant pens now a days, but more humbly, yet straight from the rabbit's mouth, so to speak.

County Cricket.

I will deal first with County Cricket, although in my judgment it is by no means the most enjoyable form of the game. You will no doubt have read all the various groans and moans about its condition. They come chiefly, I suspect, from old gentlemen whose other hobby is to spend many hours of their time propping a gouty eyelid up to gaze through a Club window at the pretty ankles and what-nots going past in Piccadilly. If the cricket at Lord's is not sparkling enough to keep them awake in the afternoon after their fourth glass of port at lunch, they let the papers know all about it. There is also another class (and from this comes the confirmed barracker), which shoots its mouth off a lot. These people should not be blamed but rather pitied. They spend their glorious winters shouting "Play the game, referee," and are at a bit of a loss to know what to do in the summer. There seems to be no baseball in England.

You can take it from me that there is not very much wrong with the general run of County Cricket; that hasn't been wrong with it for the last twenty-five years. Of course there is the basic fact that no one is so well-off since the war. Money is more needed and harder to raise. Then there is the fact that we live a bit quicker all round now, and consequently it may be that the play that satisfied us in the old days doesn't satisfy us now. Slow scoring meets with a grim silence at best. It wasn't always so. I used to see a good drop of cricket from 1906 to 1911 and I can recall dozens of occasions on which maiden after maiden was sent down and each had a ripple of applause at the end. One incident particularly sticks in my memory. It was at Lord's. The Gentlemen were rather in a bad way, and Plum Warner and J. W. H. T. Douglas were batting on a typical (then) Lord's wicket to Barnes and Iremonger. I think they got five runs in half-an-hour or about that. But after each over came a round of applause. Iremonger was at his best that year—it must have been 1910 or 1911—and the spectators, for the most part anyway, knew the game well enough to appreciate the magnificent duel that was taking place. Somehow or other, they do not seem to know quite so much now.

Delinquents.

But it must be confessed that it is not always the lack of knowledge or the impatience of the spectators which is to blame. There are some bad offenders among the players—one might almost say counties—who give rise to justifiable irritation. On the first day of the Middlesex v. Yorkshire match at Lords this year, there was a beastly wind when the game started. In fact, they had to send in for fresh stumps with deeper grooves to keep the balls on at all—and then they frequently blew off. The wicket played a bit queerly before lunch after a heavy dew. All the same Holmes and Sutcliffe put up a very pretty 125 in, say, an hour and a half. At five o'clock Yorkshire had 300 on the board for 3 wickets. The wind had dropped and the wicket seemed to play quite true. But for over half-an-hour Oloof and Mitchell were playing Powell's high-tossed slows with the utmost caution,

lunging right out to the pitch to smother him, or scrambling right back on their sticks. They got barracked and I said to myself, "That's all very well, but Powell is probably making them whip off faster than they look and generally bowling jolly well." It would have gone at that only it so happened Powell came down for the M.C.C. against the team I had bluffed into thinking I could play at wickets. I had a few overs from him myself and he was only a very ordinary bowler—not nearly so good as R. E. O. Bird for instance. I don't say I scored off him freely but lots of bats on our side did, and he wasn't too hard to keep out of one's wicket. If a fellow like Oloof is going to play the goose game with that sort of stuff when his side have 300 up for three—well, what about it? It may be the poor devil's living, but, as Gilbert put it, it's the poor devil's living that surprises me.

Where Are The Bowlers?

The outcry about lack of good bowlers is, however, certainly something to think about. It is most notable in Club Cricket, of which I hope to speak later, but it exists in County Cricket for the fact remains that we have precious few really good bowlers to-day. There are any amount of useful performers, the sort that can bowl jolly well without the extra bit which gets wickets frequently instead of one every hour or so. Indeed, I think there are far more bowlers than there were. At all events, speaking from memory, it seems that a good many more men used to get 100 wickets and over per season and a good many fewer about sixty or seventy.

It is pretty generally held that the decay in bowling is caused by the fact that so few men seem to bother about spin and length now, while everyone wants to swing them. Swinging is all very well if it is a late swing combined with an accurate length. But so often it is not. The curious thing is that the pundits have been talking about this for the last seven or eight seasons at least, but it doesn't seem to have influenced the younger bowlers, or the people who coach them.

Better Batting?

Again in County Cricket there seems to be no doubt that the average standard of batting is far higher all through. That is to say, number eight, nine and ten are usually capable of getting quite a sound fifty apiece, and I don't think this used to be the case. And here may be a solution of the lack of really great bowlers. A man cannot get just that extra bit of spin and devil if his fingers have been gripping a bat for an hour or more three or four times a week. Take the old days. Richardson, Bradley, Kortright, Knox and Brearly, to name a few only, never stopped in long if my memory serves me. Again when Rhodes developed into a batsman, his bowling was said to be improving again.

I can't help thinking it is a pity that Tate (and Larwood!) are making centuries. Of course, all-rounders are invaluable to a side. But my point is that they lose, in bowling, just that extra bit which puts a bowler out of the 'useful' into the 'really great' class. However, I suppose that now Tests are played out—or generally so—all-rounders are more useful. You can't compare Hammond with Freeman as a bowler, but if there was only one place going, I know who would get it.

R. ABBIT.

P.S.—I hope in my next articles to deal with the question of the proposed alterations to the rules, modern batting and Club Cricket.

P.P.S.—I learn from my dictionary that a ferret is an animal that goes in after the rabbits. I am think of changing my name.

CRICKET.

MR. HANCOCK'S XI. v. MR. A. W. HAYWARD'S XI.

LATTER WIN BY 4 WICKETS.

The two-day opening match of the Hong Kong Cricket Club between members captained by R. Hancock and A. W. Hayward respectively was concluded yesterday, play having commenced on Saturday afternoon. On the whole, play was as even as could be expected. The innings was completed in order to give the last men a knock.

At the end of play on Saturday Hancock's team had hit up 142 runs in their first innings and Hayward's side had made 92 runs for 6 wickets. On resuming yesterday Hayward's last men were soon disposed of. Hancock's team fared badly before Vallack and the run getting was left to Ewin, Musson and Stanion. Set with 134 to get to win Hayward, assisted by Moor, gave his side a capital start, which included a shaky start, which included a chance in the slips and a hard one to bowler off his own bowling the opening pair settled down to good cricket and looked like knocking off the runs. Moor was, however, bowled with the score at 44 and Hayward did not survive long. Parker was out second ball. Owen Hughes and Bonner did not stay long, but then Tait and Dower got together and finished the job. Reid and Stanion got the wickets.

R. Hancock's XI.

1st Innings.	
E. J. R. Mitchell, c Owen Hughes, b Parker	0
L. A. R. Duncan, b Vallack	2
H. L. F. Ewin, l.b.w., b Parker	4
A. H. Musson, b Vallack, b Bonnar	25
R. H. Hepburn, c West, b Plummer	3
C. D. Wales, c and b Bonnar	1
V. W. M. Stanion, c Parker, b Bonnar	22
S. J. Jordan, b Bonnar	14
A. C. I. Bowker, not out	41
J. E. Hancock, b Bonnar	5
R. Hancock, b Bonnar	18
Extras	8

Total.....112

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Parker	8	1	12
Vallack	7	3	8
Bonnar	13	3	35
Plummer	5	0	31
Tait	6	1	30
Owen Hughes	2	0	15

A. W. Hayward's XI.

1st Innings.	
A. W. Hayward, c Wales, b Moor	22
O. Moor, c and b Wales	43
H. Owen Hughes, c Bowker, b Wales	2
J. L. Bonnar, c Stanion, b J. E. Hancock	2
G. A. L. Plummer, b Wales	4
R. H. Dower, b Bowker	20
H. V. Parker, b Bowker	40
W. K. Tait, run out	7
T. L. Christie, b Wales	2
G. R. West, b Wales	2
E. R. Vallack, not out	1
Extras	4

Total.....119

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Stanion	6	1	20
Ewin	4	0	22
Wales	4	1	22
J. E. Hancock	5	0	18
Bowker	10	0	27

E. Hancock's XI.

2nd Innings.	
E. J. R. Mitchell, c West, b Parker	6
L. A. R. Duncan, b Vallack	2
H. L. F. Ewin, l.b.w., b Vallack	25
A. H. Musson, b Vallack	25
V. W. M. Stanion, l.b.w., b Owen Hughes	25
R. Hancock, not out	9
A. C. I. Bowker, b Vallack	3
C. D. Wales, c Owen Hughes, b Vallack	0
A. Reid, c Parker, b Owen Hughes	0
S. J. Jordan, c Tait, b Vallack	2
J. H. Hancock, hit wicket, b Vallack	4
Extras	1

Total.....104

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Parker	10	1	28
Vallack	15	5	38
Bonnar	3	0	11
Owen Hughes	9	0	28

A. W. Hayward's XI.

2nd Innings.	
A. W. Hayward, c Wales, b Stanion	23
O. Moor, b Reid	18
H. Owen Hughes, l.b.w., b Ewin	11
E. V. Parker, l.b.w., Stanion	0
W. K. Bonnar, b Stanion	0
H. V. Parker, b Stanion	0
R. H. Dower, b Reid	45
G. A. L. Plummer, b Reid	1
T. L. Christie, b Reid	0
E. R. West, not out	8
Extras	10

Total.....104

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowker	8	0	32
Reid	11	3	23
Wales	11	3	23
Stanion	10	1	42

AT CIVIL SERVICE.

A ONE RUN VICTORY.

A match with an exciting finish in which the margin of victory was a single run was played on the Civil Service C.C. ground between teams of 13 each led by A. W. Grimmitt and B. C. K. Hawkins. Grimmitt's team batted first scoring 114, towards which over 20 each and retired. The successful bowlers were Hawkins 3 for 0; Baker 2 for 11 and Peterson 3 for 20. For his own side Hawkins made 29 and Barrow 37. Eldridge dismissed four men for 19 runs.

Scores follow:—

Mr. Grimmitt's Team.	
R. G. Robertson, b Baker	0
R. R. Davies, b Peterson	2
F. E. Booker, b Baker	0
V. H. Chittenden, retired	24
A. W. Grimmitt, c Baker, b Divett	2
D. R. Kelly, retired	21
J. F. Wilcott, c Trengrove	13
W. J. Eldridge, st. Carr, b Hawkins	7
E. W. Simmonds, b Hawkins	0
C. Jones, c and b Peterson	5
J. A. Bendall, c Hawkins, b Peterson	0
H. McKay, not out	0
G. H. Fowler, run out	0
Extras	22

Total.....114

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Baker	9	5	11
Peterson	6	1	20
Divett	5	0	22
Hallam	4	0	22
Barrow	2	0	30
Hawkins	3	0	3

Mr. Hawkins' Team.

G. E. Divett, b Kelly	11
J. Barrow, c Grimmitt, b Eldridge	37
F. Baker, run out	1
R. S. W. Peterson, l.b.w., b Kelly	1
J. R. Morton, b Booker	0
T. W. Carr, b Eldridge	0
R. A. Trengrove, b Eldridge	0
G. Gull, st. Davies, b Wilcott	6
B. C. K. Hawkins, c Bendall, b Chittenden	29
T. Armstrong, c Booker, b Wilcott	0
G. H. Hallam, c and b Eldridge	5
R. F. Jones, not out	7
F. H. Holdman, c Fowler, b Grimmitt	0
Extras	9

Total.....115

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Robertson	4	0	10
Kelly	9	2	20
Booker	4	0	14
Eldridge	5	0	18
Wilcott	4	1	22
Fowler	2	0	1
Chittenden	2	0	10
Grimmitt	1.5	0	7

AT CRAIGENGOWER.

A CENTURY BY OMAR.

A noteworthy feature of the cricket match at Craigmower yesterday was a century made by U. M. Omar for the "A" XI, which batted first and compiled 233 runs for eight wickets. Omar retired on reaching 100 runs, which included 17 fours. He gave no chance and punished all bowlers alike.

Sourbutts, a new acquisition, retired with 42 to his credit, and Soares made 28.

The only bowlers able to stem the tide were D. Razack who took 3 for 11 and E. Hamson, 1 for 11. The "B" XI were able to gather only 78 runs, Lin and Bradbury, the former not out, contributing 23 each, while four men were run out. However, owing to long at the wickets, the "B" team played out time and the match ended in a draw. Omar followed up his batting feat by taking two wickets for 11 runs.

Scores follow:—

Craigmower "A" XI.	
U. M. Omar, retired	100
W. Way, c Mowfung, b Y. Abbas	42
G. Sourbutts, retired	4
G. Lai, b Hamson	1
J. Soares, c Mowfung, b Razack	28
J. Victor, c Reed, b Razack	5
G. White, c and b Leonard	4
J. Stirling, not out	13
W. Howard, b Razack	0
J. Cassambhoy, not out	15
Extras	20

Total (for 8 wks.).....233

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
A. B. Hamson did not bat			
Oliver	6	0	49
S. Abbas	6	1	28
Y. Abbas	0	1	43
Reed	3	0	21
Ismail	2	0	21
E. Hamson	3	0	11
Razack	3	0	11
Leonard	3	0	24
Bradbury	1	0	5

Craigmower "B" XI.

R. C. Reed, b Hamson	0
O. Ismail, run out	10
S. Abbas, run out	10
H. P. Lim, not out	23
B. W. Bradbury, c Soares, b Stirling	23
Y. Abbas, run out	1
E. Hamson, b Omar	0
E. Mowfung, run out	0
J. Leonard, b Omar	4
D. Razack, not out	0
Extras	7

Total (for 8 wks.).....78

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Way	5	1	10
Sourbutts	4	0	15
Stirling	3	2	0
Omar	5	1	15

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LOCAL AQUATICS.

COLONY'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

HARBOUR RACES.

The Annual Aquatic Sports of the Victoria Recreation Club, which will be held next week and the week following, will end the swimming season. In the programme issued, all the championships hitherto decided have been again included, while, as usual, the Harbour Races will bring the sports to a conclusion.

There has not been much activity during the current season in aquatic circles and it remains to be seen whether the forthcoming sports will be as attractive as they have been in the past. Most of the leading swimmers only put in occasional appearances and individual rivalry has not been at all keen, so that interest is not expected to be as great as before.

The list of events is as follows:—

October 16th:	1 Mile Championship.
	350 Yards Mole Challenge Cup.
October 18th:	100 Yards Championship.
	100 Yards Back Stroke.
October 19th:	220 Yards Championship.
	100 Yards Breast Stroke.
October 20th:	1 Mile Championship.
	100 Yards Ladies' Championship.
	100 Yards Boys (under 15) Championship.
	100 Yards Team Race (six a side).
	High Dive.
	150 Yards Handicap for Members.
October 21st:	Long Plunge.
	Throwing the Polo Ball.
	100 Yards Consolation Race.
October 22nd:	Chinese Harbour Race.
October 23rd:	Ladies' Harbour Race.
October 24th:	Open Harbour Race.

All entries except those for the Harbour Race, close to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m.

H.K. CHINESE AMATEUR AQUATIC SPORTS.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

SEVERAL RECORDS SET UP.

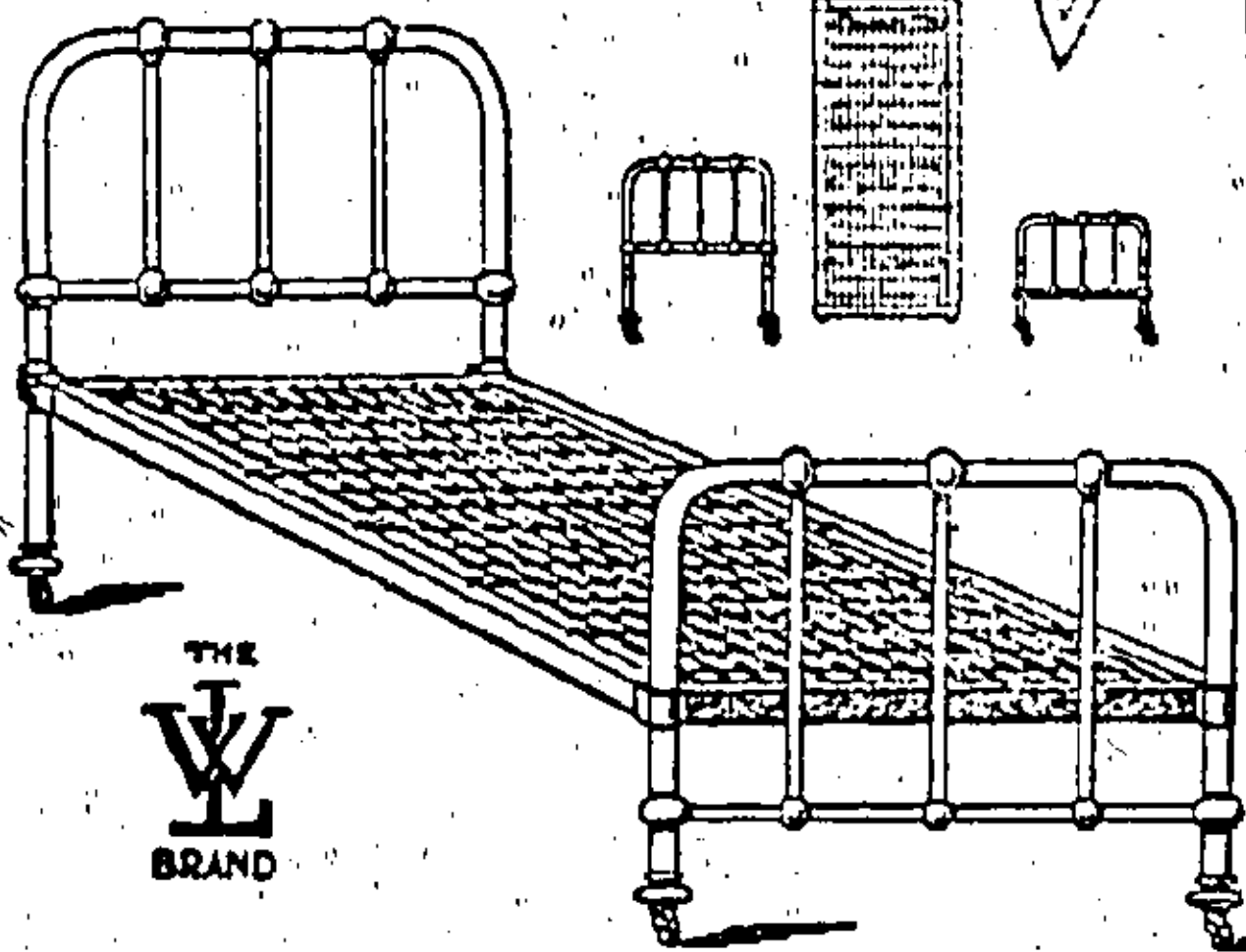
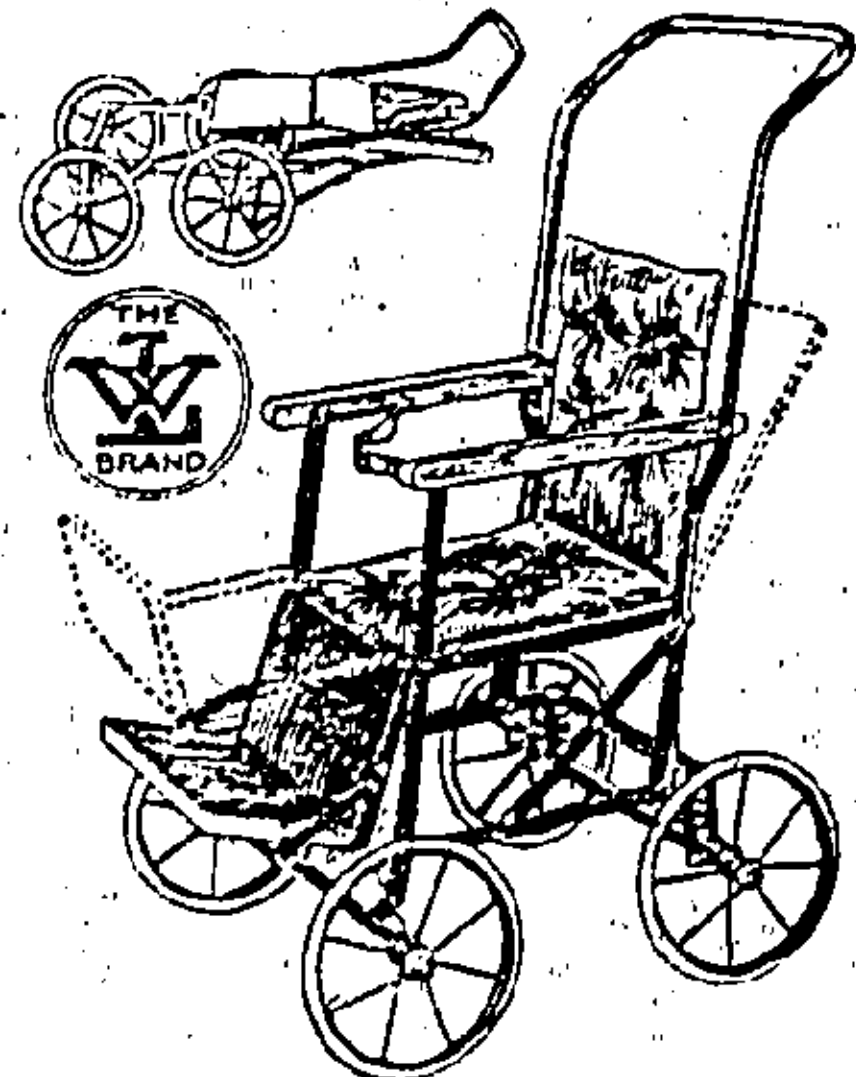
The Chinese Aquatic Sports held at North Point yesterday afternoon were most successful. Several Championship events for Chinese swimmers in Hong Kong were staged, but there were also several exhibition items in the programme. These records for Hong Kong Chinese were established, and some 45 entries were received.

The races were held in the space between the two bathing sheds of the Chinese Bathing Club and the South China A.A. Bathing Club. Considering the roughness of the water, the times returned for the Championship events were extremely satisfactory. Incidentally the Championship events were held under the auspices of the Hong Kong Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, the chairman of which is Mr. Ng Sze Kwong.

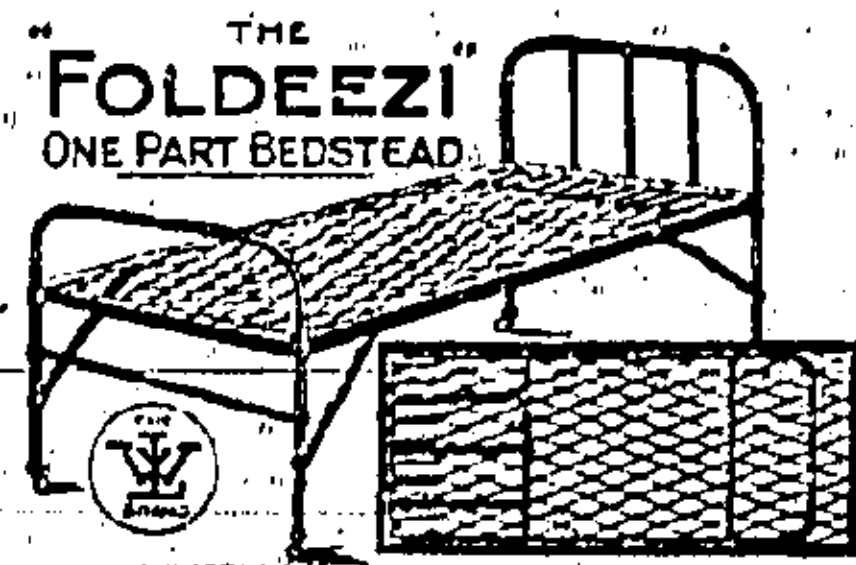
The presentation of the prizes has been reserved until the Chinese Harbour Race, which was postponed from September 29th, has taken place. This event will be on October 13th at

REMEMBER

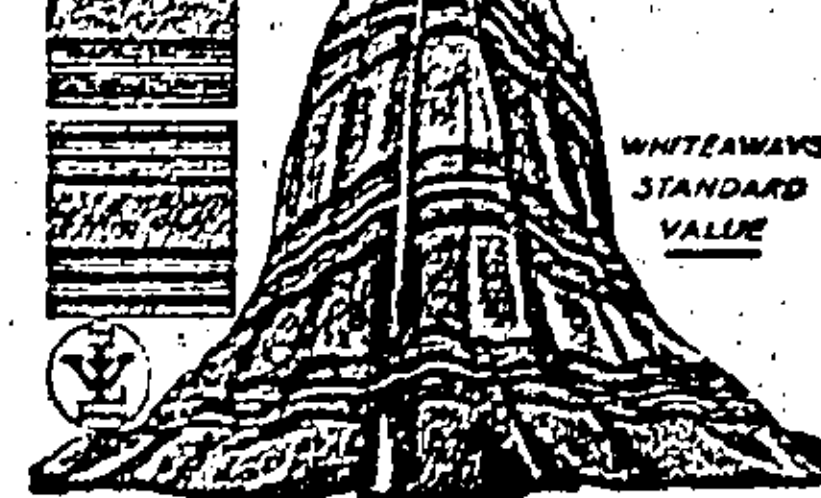
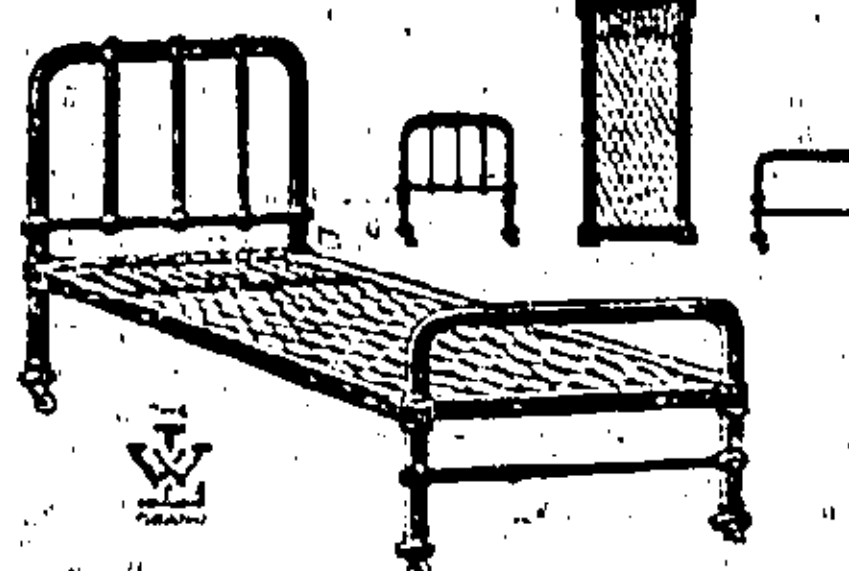
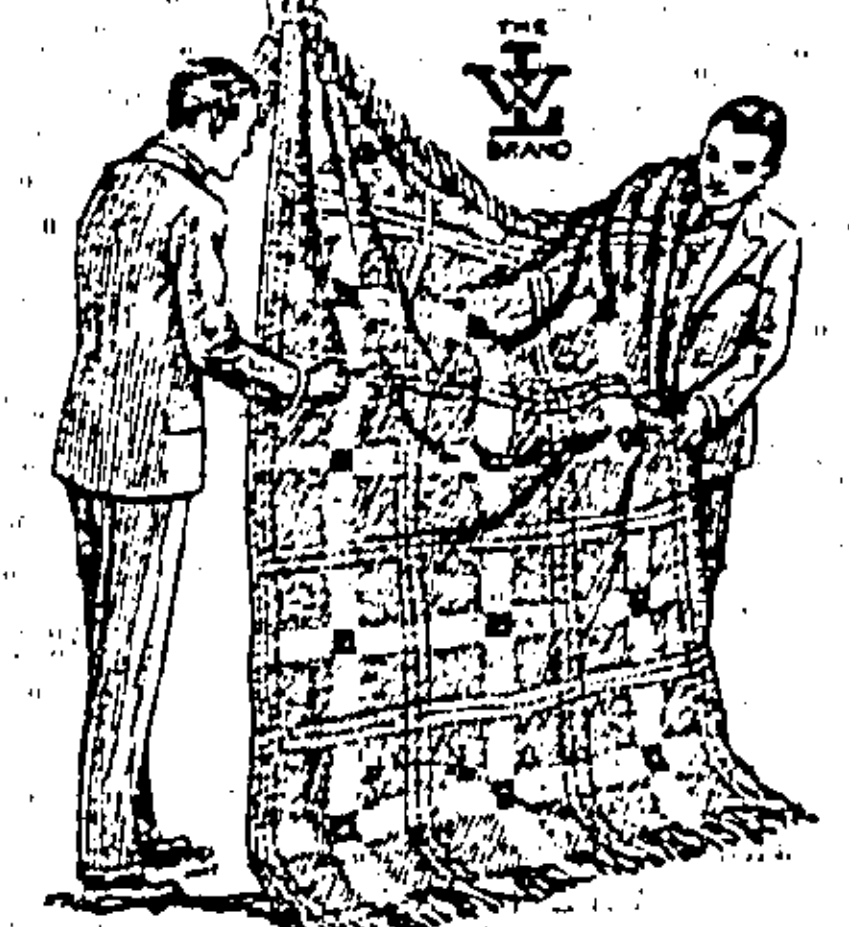
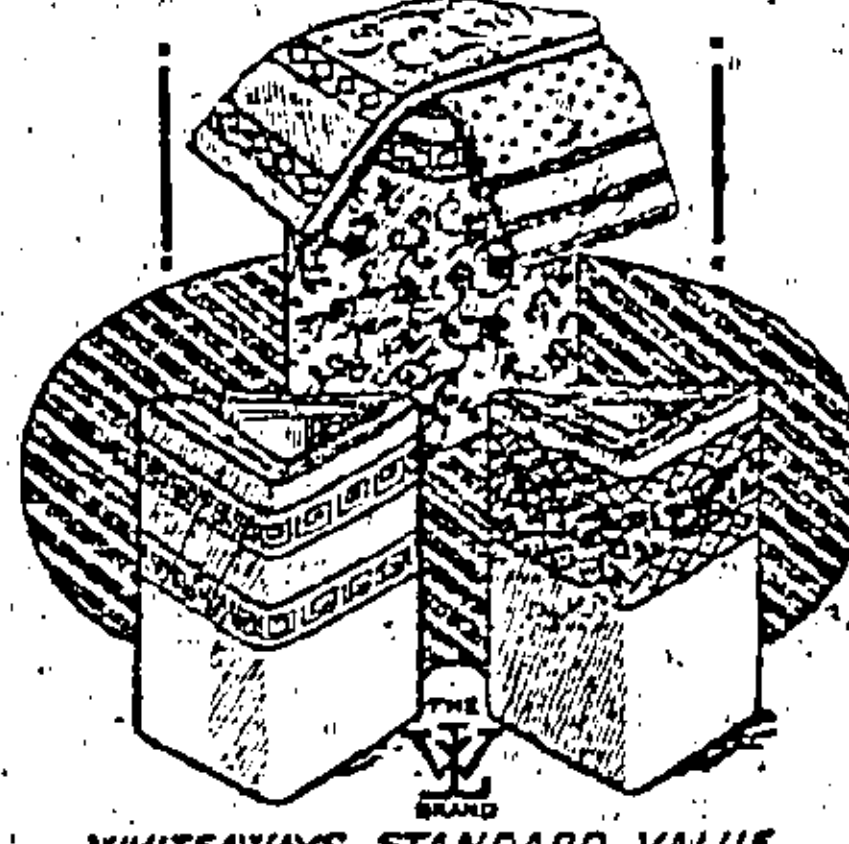
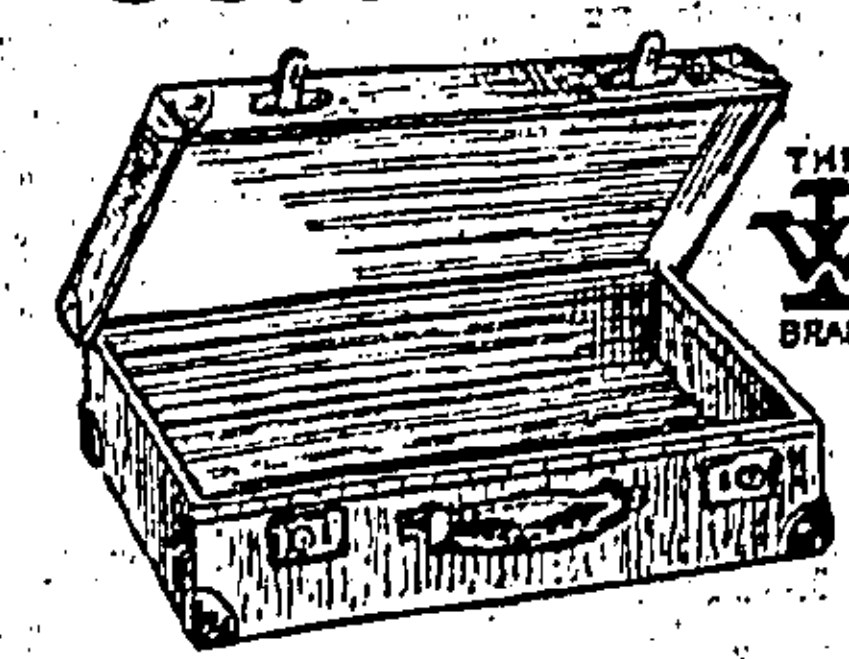
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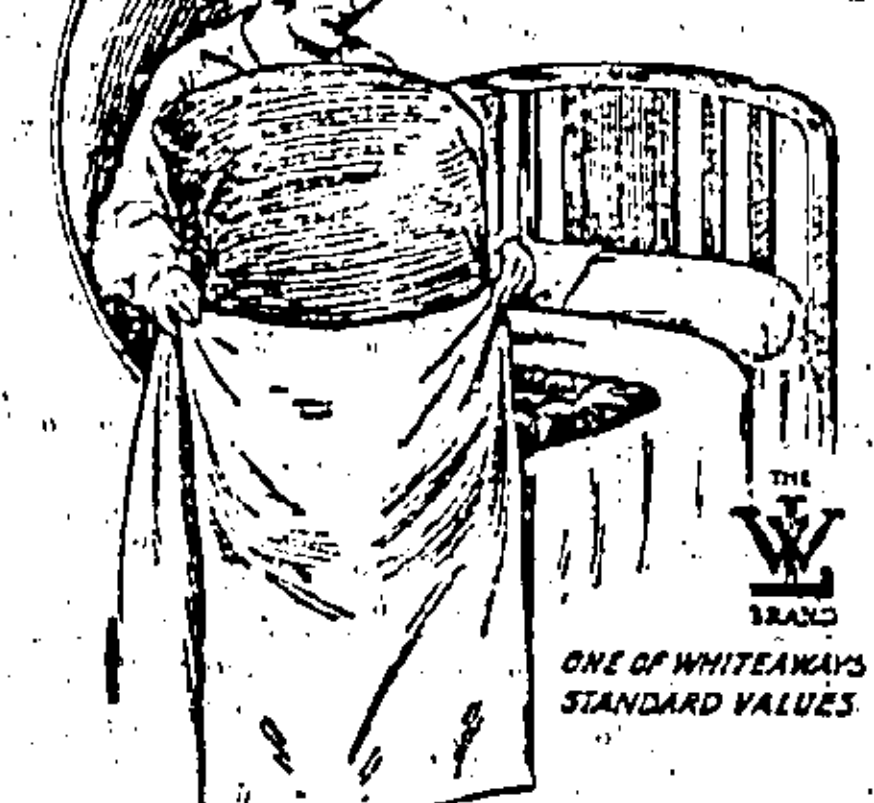
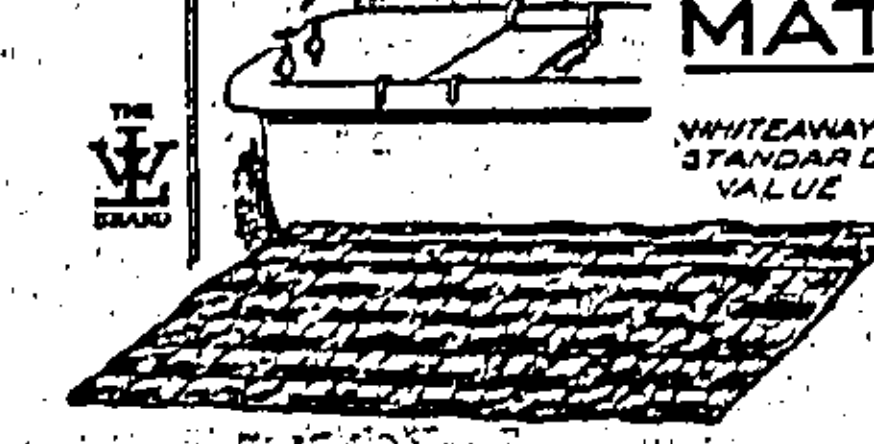
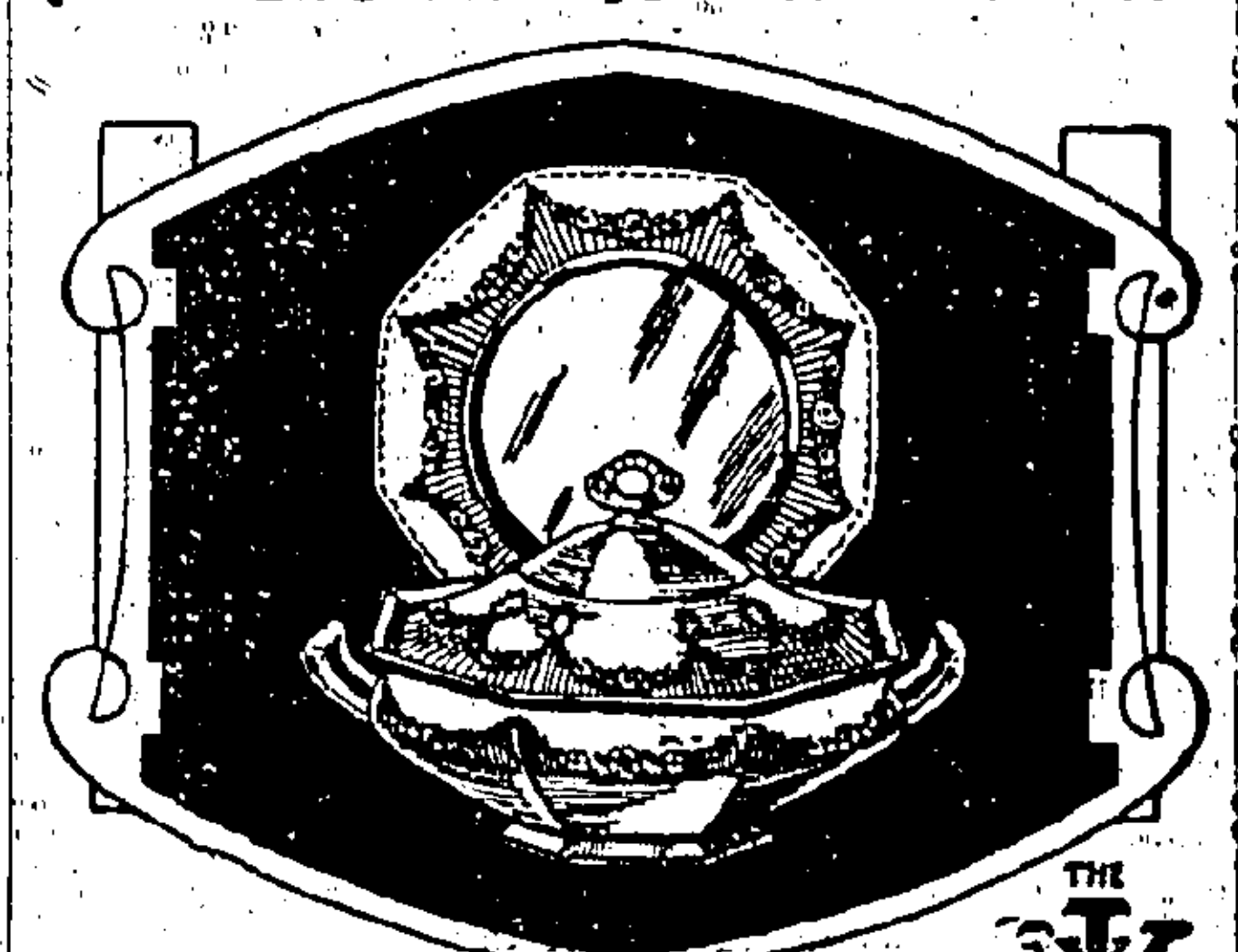
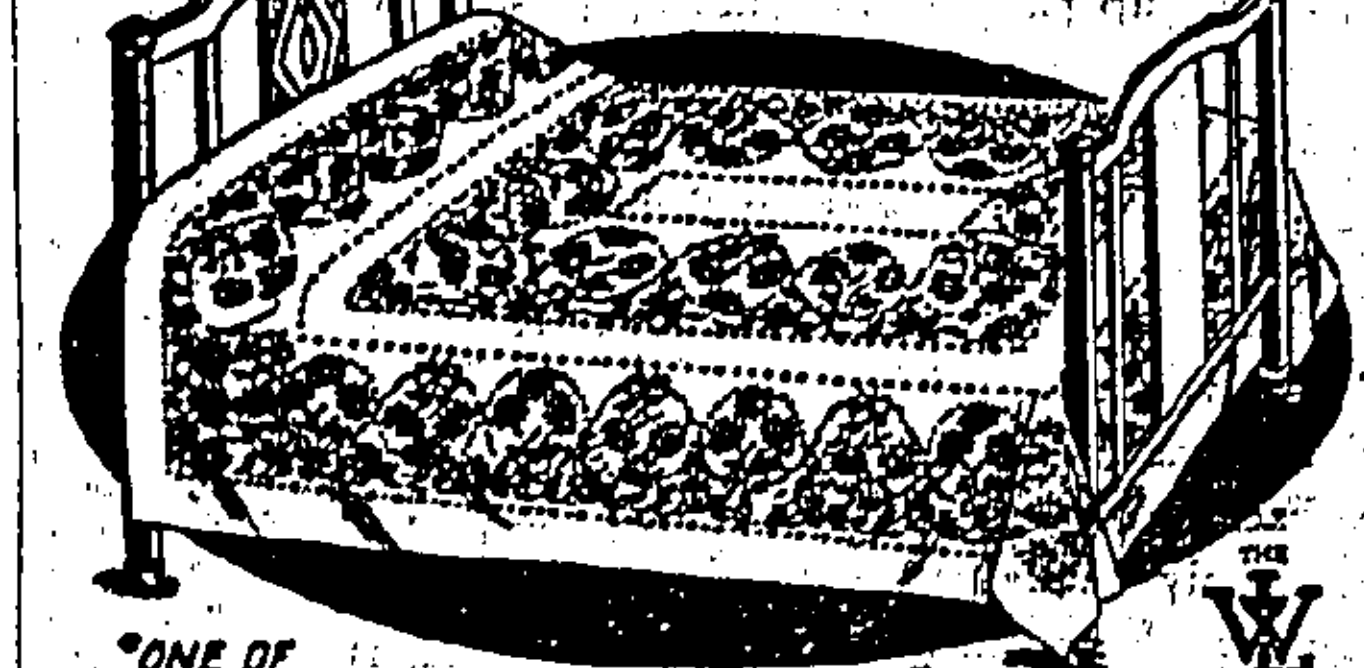
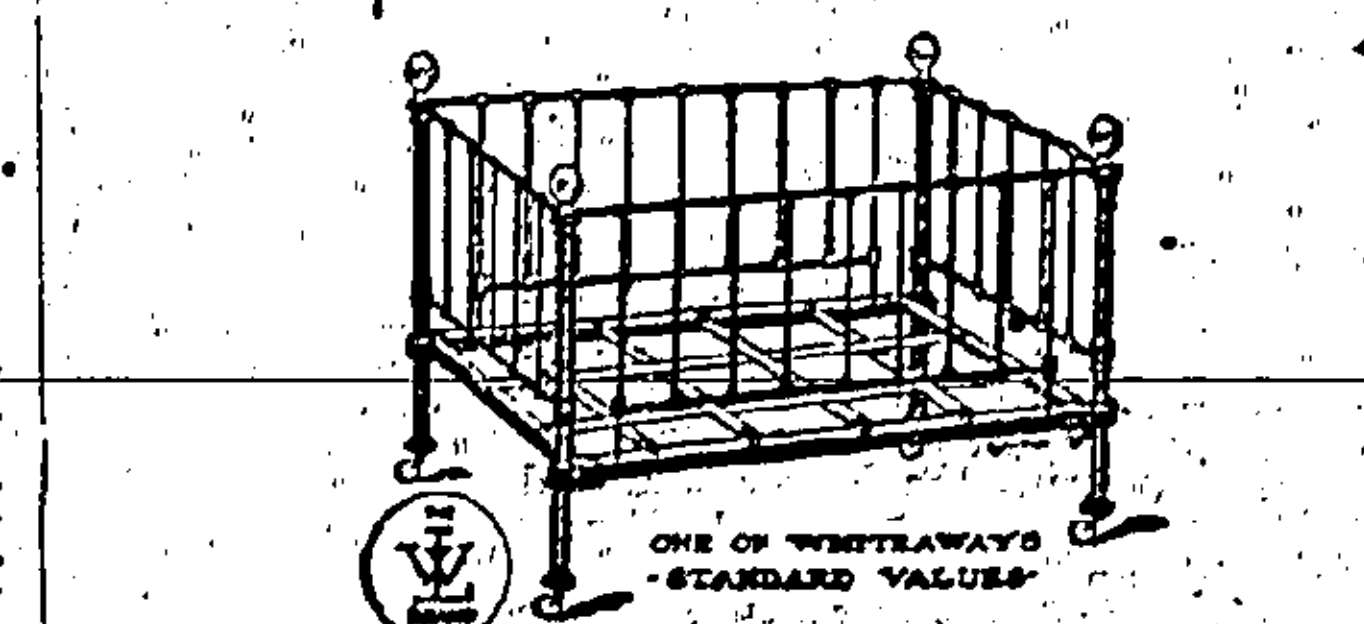
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HONG KONG RACING.

SECOND DAY OF SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

COOS BAY WINS ST. LEGER.

[By EARLY BIRD.]

The second day of the Sixth Extra Race Meeting of the Hong Kong Jockey Club was held yesterday under ideal conditions. Although the attendance was not as good as could be desired owing to counter attractions those who were present were amply compensated by the excellence of the racing and the handsome dividends which were returned in some of the races.

Mr. H. H. H. Prestley had a very good day with three wins, a second and a third. Mr. G. U. da Rosa, who rode so convincingly on the first day, did not succeed in backing up my prediction that he would head the jockey list. Mr. R. H. Charles who was seen out in the Eve stable colours and had the satisfaction of bringing home a winner for his joss stable. Mr. Charles was the most successful jockey with two wins and two thirds to his credit.

Mr. Backhouse and Mr. Lee, two of our novice riders, succeeded in winning one race each, while the more experienced riders, Messrs. Wong, Rosa, Harriman, and Stanton succeeded in winning the other races.

The Governor of Macao's candidate *Feloz*, ridden by Mr. G. U. da Rosa, was defeated by a very small margin in the Bonham Handicap and received the plaudits of the spectators as he was being led in by the Governor's daughter.

During the afternoon H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) accompanied by the Governor of Macao visited the course and showed great interest in the racing.

THE RACING.

Paddock Plate.

There were seven starters for this event and at the fall of the flag *Duke of Verona* was first to show up, but had not gone very far when he had to give way to *Ace of Spades*. *Shillington* on the last named was making every post a winning post, but *Duke of Verona* came again before entering the straight and had no difficulty in holding down the rest of the field. *The Haugh* was three lengths behind, and there was half a length between him and *Ace of Spades*.

Bonham Handicap "C" Class.

In a field of ten starters *Black Pearl* took up the running with *Ullswater* and *Siang River* in close attendance. *Nara Stag* was at the tail of the field. Each pony endeavoured to wrest the lead from *Feloz* who had gained a big advantage over the rest of the field and was plugging along to beat the band till challenged by *Nara Stag* at the distance post. With *Feloz* on the rails, *Nara Stag* running wide and *Skipper* finishing up in the centre of the course backers had a difficulty in keeping them all in view. However, the judge separated *Nara Stag* from *Feloz* by one length and the last named from *Skipper* by two lengths.

Bonham Handicap "B" Class.

At the fall of the flag *Gala Eve* was pushed to the front where he remained till the rest of the field closed up passing the winning post first time round. Before the Foot-ball stands were passed *Erubile*, full of running, was in command of the field with *Spinner* and *O'Moon* all out in an endeavour to get within striking distance of the leaders. *Gala Eve* began to fall back before reaching the rock but gamely made up ground coming down the incline. Coming into the straight *O'Moon* looked all out a winner but Charles riding hard soon had the measure of the leader and landed his mount a winner by a length. *O'Moon* finished second and held down *Spinner* in third place three quarters of a length in rear.

Hong Kong St. Leger.

Mr. Clark tried to make a run away affair out of a good start as he sent *Tarmacadam* out to a ten length lead in the classic. *Coos Bay* could not be drawn out, however, and galloped serenely at the head of the other runners. *Chemal* moved up at the rock the second time round and left *U. N. II.* to fade out of the picture. At the foot of the incline *Coos Bay* was on terms with the leader who had shot his bolt and allowed *Chemal* to take up the running, but he was never overtaken and finished a good five lengths ahead of *Chemal* who beat *Tarmacadam* by six lengths.

Caine Handicap.

Six starters faced the flag for this event with *Wuchang* carrying most of the money, but he failed miserably as he did not even get placed. *Tarzan*, the rank outsider of the field, took a hand at the five-furlong post and, well managed by Mr. Backhouse, he gradually forged ahead and ran home on the bit winning by a length. *Height of the Mountains* had a set-to for place money and the first named won out with only a neck to the good.

Bonham Handicap "A" Class.

Only three runners turned out for this event but they were good class sprinters. Supporters anticipated a thrilling contest and they were not disappointed. *Warrington* moved out at flag fall with *Fifty Fifty* close up. *Misty Eve* ran comfortably at the rear of the field till near the rock when Wong challenged Clark who, however, was unable to respond and although *Warrington* endeavoured to the best of his ability to dispute the finish, *Misty Eve* won by a length with *Warrington* many lengths away third.

Robinson Plate.

Six inferior equines were out in this event which provided an upset and incidentally supplied *Aristophanes* with his first win. *The Haugh* who took the lead early was passed at the rock by *Westlake* who came into the straight at the head of the field. *Aristophanes* took command at the distance post and starting off a belated rush by *Yeou Like It* won by two and a half lengths with *Westlake* badly beaten five lengths to the bad.

Moderate Plate.

In a field of six starters *San Francisco* made no mistake about winning. Shooting to the front, he passed the winning post three lengths ahead of *Spinner* with *Glory* half a length away third.

THE OFFICIALS.

The officials for the meeting were as follows:—

Patron:—H. E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.
Honorary Stewards:—H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (Oxon.), H. E. Major-General C. C. Luard, O.B., C.M.G., Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G.
Stewards:—Mr. H. P. White (Chairman), Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., C.B.E., Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. F. Sutton.
Clerk of the Course:—Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.
Secretary:—Mr. C. B. Brown.
Acting Secretary:—Mr. H. R. Forsyth.
Treasurers:—Messrs. Linstead & Davis.
Judge:—Mr. D. E. Clark.
Assistant Judge:—Mr. P. Tester.
In Charge of the Scales:—Mr. R. M. Dyer and Mr. H. R. Forsyth.
Starter:—Mr. W. D. Fiddes Wilson.
Second Starter:—Mr. L. A. M. Boisson.
Paddock:—Mr. F. Sutton.
Handicapper:—Mr. C. M. S. Alves.
Timekeeper:—Mr. A. A. Alves.
Honorary Surgeon:—Dr. J. C. Macgown.

THE RESULTS.

1.—Paddock Plate: Half Mile.

For ponies that have started in Hong Kong this year prior to this Meeting to be ridden by Jockeys who have not won five flat races in Hong Kong, Macao or China.
Messrs. K. C. Lau and H. C. Lee's *The Duke of Verona*, 158 lbs. (Mr. H. C. Lee) 1
Mr. Hoie's *The Haugh*, 152 lbs. (Mr. Botelho) 2
Mr. Shillington's *Ace of Spades*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Shillington) 3
Also ran:—*Caesar* (Mr. Backhouse).

2.—Robinson Plate: One Mile.

For China ponies that have not at date of entry won more than one race since January 1st, 1928, other than a race confined to subscription griffins of this Club.
Messrs. Stanton and Reidy's *Aristophanes*, 153 lbs. (Mr. Stanton) 1
Major B. C. Lake's *As You Like It*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Harrison) 2
Mr. S. W. Cheng's *Westlake*, 165 lbs. (Mr. Charles) 3
Also ran:—*The Haugh* (Mr. Botelho); *Duke of Nicholson* (Mr. H. C. Lee); *The Zebra* (Mr. Wong).

3.—Bonham Handicap: "A" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies.
Mr. Eve's *Misty Eve*, 148 lbs. (Mr. Wong) 1
Mr. Yam Man's *Fifty Fifty*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Rosa) 2
Messrs. Dyer and Beith's *Warrington*, 140 lbs. (Mr. Clark) 3
Won by a length; many lengths between second and third.
Time: 2mins. 09.3-seconds.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$8.70.
Places: 1st, \$3.20; 2nd, \$7.70.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 485—\$1,453.90
2nd....." " 391—415.20
3rd....." " 69—207.60
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Ticket Nos. 445, 234, 123.

2.—Bonham Handicap: "C" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies.
Messrs. Chan and Rafeck's *Nara Stag*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Harriman) 1
H. E. the Governor of Macao's *Feloz*, 153 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa) 2
Mr. R. J. Paterson's *Skipper*, 150 lbs. (Mr. Charles) 3
Also ran:—*Grey Knight* (Mr. F. B. Clark); *Black Pearl* (Mr. Wong); *Ullswater* (Mr. S. T. Wong); *Siang River* (Mr. Stanton); *Movanagher* (Mr. Clark); *Little Darling* (Mr. Backhouse); *Ploughman* (Mr. Proulx).

3.—Bonham Handicap: "B" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies.
Mr. Eve's *Gala Eve*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Charles) 1
Mr. Moon's *O'Moon*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Wong) 2
Messrs. Chau and Rafeck's *Fanningling Stag*, 153 lbs. (Mr. Harriman) 3
Also ran:—*Erubile* (Mr. Rosa); *Spinner* (Mr. Stanton); *Perpetual Motion* (Mr. Clark).
Won by a length; three quarters of a length between second and third.
Time: 2mins. 12.3-seconds.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$30.30.
Places: 1st, \$9.20; 2nd, \$8.80; 3rd, \$7.70.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 190—\$1,178.80
2nd....." " 19—338.80
3rd....." " 208—168.40
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 178, 23, 231, 215.

4.—Hong Kong St. Leger: 1 1/2 Miles.

For China ponies griffins of 1923. Weight 148 lbs. Winners of one race, 5 lbs. penalty; of two or more races, 10 lbs. penalty.
Mr. L. Dunbar's *Coos Bay*, 151 lbs. (Mr. Rosa) 1
Mr. Yam Man's *Chemal*, 151 lbs. (Mr. Harriman) 2
Mr. K. H. Kay's *Tarmacadam*, 151 lbs. (Mr. Clark) 3
Also ran:—*U. N. II.* (Mr. Proulx).
Won by five lengths; six lengths between second and third.
Time: 4mins. 11-seconds.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$8.10.
Places: 1st, \$5.70; 2nd, \$7.30.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 240—\$2,528.40
2nd....." " 95—722.40
3rd....." " 104—361.20
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 150.

5.—Caine Handicap: 1 1/2 Miles.

For China ponies that have won at least two races since January 1st, 1928.
Mr. K. H. Kay's *Tarzan*, 140 lbs. (Mr. Backhouse) 1
Mr. Yam Man's *Bright Prospect*, 140 lbs. (Mr. Rosa) 2
Messrs. Stanton and Reidy's *Mowgli*, 145 lbs. (Mr. Stanton) 3
Also ran:—*Wuchang* (Mr. Charles); *Man of War* (Mr. Clark).
Won by a length; a neck between second and third.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$83.
Places: 1st, \$28.40; 2nd, \$7.70.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 129—\$1,509.20
2nd....." " 508—431.20
3rd....." " 406—215.60
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 180, 67.

6.—Bonham Handicap: "A" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies.
Mr. Eve's *Misty Eve*, 148 lbs. (Mr. Wong) 1
Mr. Yam Man's *Fifty Fifty*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Rosa) 2
Messrs. Dyer and Beith's *Warrington*, 140 lbs. (Mr. Clark) 3
Won by a length; many lengths between second and third.
Time: 2mins. 09.3-seconds.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$8.70.
Places: 1st, \$3.20; 2nd, \$7.70.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 129—\$1,509.20
2nd....." " 508—431.20
3rd....." " 406—215.60
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 180, 67.

7.—Robinson Plate: One Mile.

For China ponies that have not at date of entry won more than one race since January 1st, 1928, other than a race confined to subscription griffins of this Club.
Messrs. Stanton and Reidy's *Aristophanes*, 153 lbs. (Mr. Stanton) 1
Major B. C. Lake's *As You Like It*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Harrison) 2
Mr. S. W. Cheng's *Westlake*, 165 lbs. (Mr. Charles) 3
Also ran:—*The Haugh* (Mr. Botelho); *Duke of Nicholson* (Mr. H. C. Lee); *The Zebra* (Mr. Wong).

8.—Bonham Handicap: "A" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies.
Mr. Eve's *Misty Eve*, 148 lbs. (Mr. Wong) 1
Mr. Yam Man's *Fifty Fifty*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Rosa) 2
Messrs. Dyer and Beith's *Warrington*, 140 lbs. (Mr. Clark) 3
Won by a length; many lengths between second and third.
Time: 2mins. 09.3-seconds.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$8.70.
Places: 1st, \$3.20; 2nd, \$7.70.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 129—\$1,509.20
2nd....." " 508—431.20
3rd....." " 406—215.60
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 180, 67.

9.—Moderate Plate: Six Furlongs.

For all ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won.
Mr. H. P. White's *San Francisco*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Charles) 1
Mrs. B. J. Paterson's *Spinner*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Harriman) 2
Messrs. Cheng and Ng's *Glory*, 152 lbs. (Mr. Backhouse) 3
Also ran:—*District Call* (Mr. E. B. Clark); *Duke of Artagnan* (Mr. Wong); *Sunning* (Mr. Clark).
Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third.
Time: 1min. 34.4-seconds.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$7.30.
Places: 1st, \$3.50; 2nd, \$4.20; 3rd, \$7.70.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 129—\$1,509.20
2nd....." " 508—431.20
3rd....." " 406—215.60
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 488, 407, 182.

(Continued on next column).

SEARCHLIGHT FOOTBALL.

CHINESE TEAM DEFEAT THE ARMY.

OVER 2,000 PRESENT.

The Chinese Team defeated the Army by four goals to two in the first football match played at night with the aid of searchlights at Sookwupoo. Over 2,000 were present and signified their approval by the continuous cheers and clapping of good play on either side. The Chinese team, although a pick-up team, showed a much better combination than the Army, and it was this advantage that won them the game. Their attacks on the Army goal were deadly and roused the excitement of the crowds who cheered throughout the tense moment.

The searchlights played their white beams from one side of the field while two were concentrated on the "reins" of Edinburgh Castle, which reflected the light back onto the field. Occasionally the beam would follow the ball on its journey to the other end of the field; while the beams from the searchlights at each end of the field swept across the ground from behind the grand stand.

The players too looked very well against the green field with the red (Army) and yellow and black (Chinese) jerseys.

Occasional mis-kicks were noticed by the players, which were obviously due to the strange surroundings. However, as the game proceeded both teams settled down and towards the end appeared quite at home.

Comment should be made of the manner in which the Police patrolled the crowds both before and after the game.

H. E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., and party were present throughout the whole game, while Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police), was also an interested spectator and personally assisted in the directing of the crowds.

The Play.

The Army kicked off but *Tso Kwai Shing* got the ball and took it down the wing and forced a corner without result. *Lau Mau* took a shot at goal, but the Army goalie cleared in a business like manner. Mid-field play ensued for a time, then the Chinese who were much quicker on the ball gave the Army a very anxious time. Woods having to run out once at a high shot which he cleared. The Chinese scored the first goal through *Lau Mau*, who getting the ball, run down the wing, and put into the net. The Army forced two corners in succession but without result, and half time came along with the Chinese a goal to the good.

Half-time: Chinese 1, Army nil. On the resumption of play, which started very quietly, the Chinese took the ball up the field, through *Ip Pak Wa* who centred for *Shek Pui Tim* to convert, and a few minutes afterwards obtained a third goal through *Fung King Cheong*. The Army now pressed and Leach got over the bar, they then headed into the corner of the net well out of reach of the goalkeeper. From the kick-off the Chinese advanced and *Lau Mau* scored. The Army then pressed and Richardson put in a hot shot which was deflected outside. Within two minutes of time the Army were given a penalty, which Leach put in, well-out of reach.

Final score: Chinese 4, Army 2.

The Teams.

Army:—S/Sgt. Wood, R.A.S.C., Sgt. Hooper, Queen's, Pte. Martin, K.O.S.B., Pte. Everett, K.O.S.B., S/Sgt. Sims, R.A.M.C. (Capt.), L/Cpl. Morgan, R.A.O.C., Gnr. Wood, R.A., Pte. Richardson, Queen's, Sgt. Leach, R.A., L/Cpl. Barclay, Queen's, and Pte. Alexander, K.O.S.B.
Chinese:—*Pou Ka Ping*, *Lai Yuk Tat*, *Lee Tin Sang*, *Lam Yuk Ying*, *Wong Shui Wah*, *Leung Yuk Tong*, *Ip Pak Wa*, *Lau Mau*, *Fung King Cheong*, *Shek Pui Tim*, and, *Tso Kwei Shing*.
Referee: Capt. H. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., R.A.

Cash Sweeps:—

1st.....Ticket No. 520—\$1,408.00
2nd....." " 252—419.00
3rd....." " 85—208.90
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 540, 389, 23.

8.—Moderate Plate: Six Furlongs.

For all ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won.
Mr. H. P. White's *San Francisco*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Charles) 1
Mrs. B. J. Paterson's *Spinner*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Harriman) 2
Messrs. Cheng and Ng's *Glory*, 152 lbs. (Mr. Backhouse) 3
Also ran:—*District Call* (Mr. E. B. Clark); *Duke of Artagnan* (Mr. Wong); *Sunning* (Mr. Clark).
Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third.
Time: 1min. 34.4-seconds.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$7.30.
Places: 1st, \$3.50; 2nd, \$4.20; 3rd, \$7.70.
Cash Sweeps:—
1st.....Ticket No. 129—\$1,509.20
2nd....." " 508—431.20
3rd....." " 406—215.60
Unplaced starters to get \$50 each. Nos. 488, 407, 182.

RACECOURSE WITH AERODROME.

DONCASTER LOOKS AHEAD.

If the Doncaster Corporation approve an elaborate scheme which the members of their race committee will put before them, then the home of the St. Leger, and not Newmarket, Sandown, and Ascot, or any other important south country racecourse, will be the first course in England to be laid on the most modern Continental lines.

The scheme hinges on the introduction of a great electrical totalisator on the Town Moor, and the consent of the Board of Control to the particular form of machine which would make Doncaster the "Longchamp of Yorkshire."

Architect's Plans.

Mr. H. E. Ford, the city's architect, showed the plans which are drawn to a scale that occupy a good-sized wall in the historic Guildhall.

A revolutionary step for England is the proposal to place the bookmakers in their "little offices," as Mr. Ford called them, and the enormous totalisator plant with its hundreds of booths at the back of the stands. Bookmakers would not be allowed to ply their trade in the chief rings in front of the stands, as is the general rule. The space thus left free would become

beautiful lawns on the French model, and the cry of the layer would be partially stifled.

Greater comfort in a garden-party atmosphere would be Doncaster's policy. Presumably English bookmakers would never see a race, and a popular method of backing horses in running would have to end, save, of course, between backers themselves.

Extent Of The Scheme.

There is no room at present behind the Doncaster stands for an elaborate "Tote" installation and pitches for the bookmakers. The vast scheme proposed includes, therefore, taking into the racecourse enclosure the present road behind the stands, building a new one much further back, and presumably transferring the Children's Deaf and Dumb School elsewhere. Doncaster would then become one of the largest and roomiest racecourses in the country.

It is an open secret that the electric totalisator which Doncaster has in view—subject, of course, to Board of Control approval—is the Australian Julius machine, which is also now installed at Longchamp, and is being paid for by the leading French racing society on the instalment principle.

Mr. Fred H. Wilkinson, the general manager for Europe of the Julius automatic "tote," said that an elaborate installation in keeping with Doncaster's importance and great crowds would run into \$100,000.

I have seen the proposed plans, and from long experience of installing electrical automatic totalisators all over the world," he said. "I think they are thoroughly sound and excellent. The race committee and their technical advisers appear to have got down to necessities in the right way, and other racecourses will have to follow suit."

Councillor Wilburn, the chairman of the race committee, made it perfectly clear, however, that the scheme, if only proposed so far, "The corporation have not even seen it yet," he said, "and we are entirely in the hands otherwise of the board of control."

Aerodrome Site.

In anticipation of the day when numbers of people will go to the race by air, an aerodrome is proposed in the low pasture on the opposite side of the London road to the racecourse.

Land has already been acquired for a new motor park and a twenty-foot wide subway under the course is proposed to give people access to the silver ring without spoiling the grass.

The whole scheme has been conceived with a view to providing every possible facility for racegoers, and anticipating the future. All business in connection with the issuing of tickets and the admission of the public will be kept away from the stands themselves. There will be shops of various descriptions, a railway enquiry office, a police station, a bank, a typing room, a writing room, an ambulance room, and cloakrooms, in addition to a toilet bar.

It is intended to provide a special entrance for the use of the King when he visits the meeting.

The total cost of the whole scheme, including the totalisator and all the improvements, will be nearly \$250,000.

Prominent Doncaster men, including Councillor E. Wilburn, chairman, and Alderman S. Morris, vice-chairman of the race committee, saw a film of the working of a totalisator as part of their work of preparing for the proposed alterations on the racecourse.

Among the pictures shown was one of the Julius totalisator at work on the Randwick course at Sydney.

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Pres. Grant ... Tuesday, Nov. 27th

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Pres. Adams ... Sun., Nov. 4, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Dec. 30, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Sun., Nov. 18, 8 a.m. Pres. Van Buren ... Sun., Jan. 13, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Dec. 2, 8 a.m. Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Jan. 27, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Madison ... Oct. 9th, 6 p.m. Pres. McKinley ... Nov. 8th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce ... Oct. 13th, 6 p.m. Pres. Jackson ... Nov. 10th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Oct. 23rd, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant ... Nov. 20th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Oct. 27th, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... Nov. 24th, 6 p.m.

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From Hong Kong.

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PILOTS' GUIDE.

POSITION TOLD IN 75
SECONDS.

"Quel est ma position, s'il vous plait?" ("Where am I, please?")

I was in the new control tower of the Croydon aerodrome, the "brain" of Europe's airways, says a *Daily Mail* correspondent, when I heard these words spoken apparently by someone in the tower who wished everybody there to hear him.

"Who was that speaking?" I asked Captain Jeffs, the duty officer at that moment in command of the tower.

When he was free Captain Jeffs turned to me and said, "The voice you heard was that of a French airman flying above the Channel. He was above clouds, and beneath him he could see nothing but an expanse of what looked like cotton wool. We were able to tell him exactly where he was within 75 seconds.

"When he was speaking to us by wireless his voice was reported by a loud-speaker, and this instrument in front of the senior wireless operator, known as a radiogoniometer, immediately gave us his approximate position off the English coast.

"After asking the French pilot to keep on talking to us for half a minute we spoke to the Pulham (Norfolk) and Lympe (Kent) stations, who had also heard the pilot's message. They were almost immediately able to tell us the position of the pilot in relation to their stations. I then went to this large map which, as you see, has strings attached to the spots marked Pulham, Lympe, and Croydon. Having placed the Pulham and Lympe strings in position, according to their bearings, I put the Croydon string in position, according to our bearing. Where the strings intersected was the spot, and within 75 seconds we spoke to the Frenchman and said, 'You are 12 miles due south of Beachy Head.'

Voice From Europe.

I heard other strange voices. There was a Belgian pilot also speaking from a spot near the English coast; there was a voice coming from Holland; and then there came a message from a pilot a few thousand feet above Germany.

The duty officer was continually picking up weather reports from all parts of Europe. Every important station sends, by wireless hourly weather reports giving the direction and velocity of the wind, the amount of cloud, and any other details that would be helpful to the pilots.

In addition to the map used for finding the whereabouts of a machine there is a magnetic steel chart—an enormous map of the British Isles and Europe, painted on a steel plate, with all the aerodromes marked conspicuously. On this map are little movable plates that look like beetles, each one representing by its colour and letters an aeroplane that is in flight. Red is British, yellow French, black German, blue Belgian, gilt Dutch, and there are green and white colours for privately owned machines. A machine from Central Europe bound for London has the different stages of its journey recorded on this chart.

The duty officer in the control tower has to be not only a fully qualified air pilot but also a certified navigation officer. The wireless operators are ex-Royal Naval Air Service men, and all come under Major L. F. Richard, the chief aerodrome officer.

LAWN BOWLS.

INTER-DEPARTMENT COM-
PETITION.

FINAL TO-MORROW.

On the Police Recreation Club ground to-morrow, the final of the Government Inter-Department bowls competition will be decided between Government House and the P.W.D. The match starts at 3.30 p.m.

The P.W.D. defeated the Prisons Department and the Sanitary Department (last year's winners), while Government House disposed of the Small Units. The "Works" team will be the favourites for the Cup, as every one of their team is an experienced bowler and plays for some Club in the League. Government House, on the other hand, with the exception of the skip, took up the game recently, but judging by their recent victory over the Small Units who could be classed as a strong side, they are likely to extend their opponents.

It is understood that the Cup and souvenirs will be given away at the close of the game.

Government House will be represented by Capt. A. J. L. Whyte (No. 1), Major H. B. L. Dowbiggin (No. 2), His Excellency Mr. W. T. Southern (No. 3), and Mr. J. Deakin (skip).

THREE NEW WORLD'S
RECORDS.

NURMI'S GREAT RUNNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Oct. 7th.

The Finnish runner, Nurmi, participating in an athletic meeting here, established three new world records.

He ran 19 kilometres and 210 metres in 54 hours, covered 15 kilometres in 46 min. 49 sec., and did the 10 miles in 30 min. 15 sec.

RUSSIA'S EXPORT TO
JAPAN GROWING.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE
SHOWS TRADE CAN
BE IMPROVED.

M. A. Jokev, Soviet Trade delegate to Japan, at a meeting of representatives of economic organizations in Moscow last month, said the work of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Japan shows favourable conditions exist for the development of the export trade with Japan. He said that the purchase of ships by the Soviet also is possible.

M. Anikoev said imports this year from Japan would total over 8,000,000 rubles. This business is financed by Japanese firms.

Trade & State Monopoly.

The foreign trade of Russia is organized as a State monopoly. Importation and exportation of goods is carried on by special licenses issued by the Commissariat for Foreign and Home Trade and its departments under a plan annually sanctioned by the Government. The rights of purchasing goods for importation and selling Russian exports abroad is vested in the Trade Delegations of the U.S.S.R. in foreign countries. By special decrees, respective Government departments select those state and co-operative organizations which are authorized, under the control of the Trade Delegation, to engage in foreign trade.

To encourage foreign capital in the foreign trade of the country, Russia has formed "mixed companies" in which shares are held by the Soviet Government and foreign concerns.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "CHILE"

loading on or about
20th October

For

PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:— SHANGHAI, ETC. CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Africa" ... 1st Nov.
M.S. "Malaya" ... 3rd Dec.
M.S. "Siam" ... 11th Jan, 1929
M.S. "Danmark" ... 4th Feb.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Telephone C. 4072.

A VICAR'S PLEA.

SOMEONE TO SAVE A BIT OF
OLD ENGLAND.

The vicar of Christchurch Priory, Hampshire, the Rev. Canon W. H. Gay, is alarmed by a report that persons who have bought Church Hatch, a residence with two acres of gardens, adjoining the historic Priory Church, contemplate erecting terraces of houses.

In this month's parish magazine, under the heading of "A Cry from the Heart," the vicar says one hears of very wealthy women of Bourne mouth who find a difficulty in the disposal of their fortunes, and goes on:

"Oh! that one of the Bourne-mouth ladies who love Nature and dear old England would buy this place and, for all time preserve the amenities of the place. Such a benefactor would have the pleasure of realising the blessing of money in her lifetime. It is enough to make one weep to contemplate the possible destruction and the vulgarising of this last bit of old England within a half-hour of England's most popular seaside resort.

The walled garden of Church Hatch adjoins that portion of the Priory churchyard known as Paradise on the south side and the old castle ruins of the town on the north.

DIVORCE IN THE F.M.S.

FOLLOWING ENGLISH LAW.

A draft of a Divorce Enactment to be introduced in the Federal Council is published in the F.M.S. *Government Gazette*.

The Legal Adviser (the Hon. Mr. W. S. Gibson) states that the object of the Bill is to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction over Christians in matrimonial causes. The Bill follows the lines of Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 123 (Divorce), but adopts the change effected in England in 1923 by which adultery on the part of the husband is by itself a sufficient cause for divorce. The jurisdiction of the Court is limited in the case of divorce by the domicile of the parties, and in the case of judicial separation by the place where the marriage was celebrated.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Oct. 8th

Previous On Date On Day

at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. at 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.83 29.96 29.91

Temperature ... 80 75 82

Humidity ... 66 50 37

Wind ... NW N N

Direction ... NW N N

Force ... 3 3 3

Weather ... 0 0 0

Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air temperature, 7th, 81

Lowest open-air temperature, 8th, 73

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning;

M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 9th to 15th, 1928.

High Water Low Water

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QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY	FOR
TJILEBOET	DALAT, AMOT	10th Oct.	10th Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'HAL, K'LUNG, & AMOT	16th Oct.	17th Oct.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	DALAT, AMOT	22nd Oct.	24th Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISAROEIA	S'HAL, K'LUNG, & AMOT	29th Oct.	31st Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIMANEOK	DALAT, AMOT	5th Nov.	7th Nov.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISAROEIA	BATAVIA	10th Oct.	13th Oct.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG, AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	19th Oct.	22nd Oct.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	24th Oct.	26th Oct.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG, AMOT, N. CHINA
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR	2nd Nov.	4th Nov.	AMOT, N. CHINA

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJILEBOET	10th October, 4 p.m.	13th October
TJIKINI	24th October, 4 p.m.	27th October
TJIMANEOK	7th November, 4 p.m.	10th November

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctors and Wireless telegraphy.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days)
saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone C. 1574

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HUGOSTINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0. 0.

OUTWARD

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 10th Oct.
M.V. "RUHR" ... due here on or about the 16th Oct.
S.S. "BACHSEN" ... due here on or about the 11th Nov.
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 23rd Nov.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 9th Dec.
S.S. "SAARLAND" ... due here on or about the 21st Dec.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Oct.
M.V. "LEV ERKUR" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th Oct.
M.V. "BRANDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th Oct.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 13th Nov.
M.V. "RUHR" ... sailing from here on or about the 17th Nov.
S.S. "BACHSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 11th Dec.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to—

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pedder Street.

Tel. C. 2225.

Tel. C. 1714.

CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 9th Oct.	8 p.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	On 10th Oct.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	On 10th Oct.	8 p.m.
K'CHAUWAN, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	On 11th Oct.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	On 11th Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 14th Oct.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	On 14th Oct.	2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	On 15th Oct.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCASTLE & DALRY	On 15th Oct.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 16th Oct.	6 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 17th Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	On 18th Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 20th Oct.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 21st Oct.	6 a.m.
WHEATON, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	On 30th Oct.	4 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bill of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UPTO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

SYDNEY	Days to leave	Days to arrive
CHANGTE	8th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	18th November
CHANGTE	7th December	14th December
TAIPING	4th January, 1929	11th January, 1929

For Freight and Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELABERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "AGAPENOR"	... Via Suez Canal	17th October
S.S. "CITY OF KHIOS"	... Via Suez Canal	26th October
S.S. "PYRRHUS"	... Via Suez Canal	16th November
S.S. "CITY OF PERTH"	... Via Suez Canal	30th November

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON 121

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE"	... 13th October
M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE"	... 8th November

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furaprince

King's Building

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

October 7th.

Bonari, Swedish str., 3,509 tons, Capt. J. O. Hedding, from Singapore, which port she left on October 1st, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. Gillman & Co.

Hong Hua, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. C. Coma, from Singapore, which port she left on October 1st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 49—Ho Hong & Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese str., 3,639 tons, Capt. M. Munahama, from Moji, which port she left on October 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 41—N.Y.K.

Kwangchow, British str., 1,512 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 111—B. & S.

Typhoon, Dutch str., 3,633 tons, Capt. P. Hurmar, from Amoy, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.

Yuan Lee, Chinese str., 1,661 tons, Capt. A. Rankie, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C48—Yuen Sing Fat.

October 8th.

Burma Maru, Japanese str., 2,818 tons, Capt. K. Mirano, from Moji, which port she left on October 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27—Q.S.K.

Ligonion, British str., 1,738 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, which port she left on October 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 336—We Fat Shing.

Yan Sang, British str., 4,035 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Singapore, which port she left on October 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Prang Maru, Japanese str., 3,220 tons, Capt. H. Aizawa, from Singapore, which port she left on October 1st, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. N.Y.K.

President Cleveland, American str., 14,123 tons, Capt. T. W. Yardley, from Manila, which port she left on October 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. Dollar S.S.

CLEARANCES.

October 8th.

Chip Shing, for Canton.

Coranus, for Chinwangtao.

Golden Tide, for San Francisco.

Hong Sang, for Canton.

Hanni, for Haiphong.

Hong Hui, for Swatow.

Hupui, for Canton.

Luchow, for Shanghai.

President Cleveland, for Shanghai.

Shin Hing, for Macao.

Sunkang, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Tak Hing, for Amoy.

Tijmanook, for Amoy.

Ventland, for Canton.

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD RE-PRINTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1927.

Revised by Members.

PRICE \$5.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on October 8th by the a.s. President Madison, from Shanghai:—For Hong Kong: Mrs. K. Chen, Madam Chung Gaik Kin, Mr. S. J. Chen, Mr. Chang Ting Yen, Mr. J. J. Connell, Mr. Fong Sih Ching, Mr. Fong Yung Sin, Mr. P. B. Fields, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ho Eoh, Mr. and Mrs. Fu Pan, Miss Fu Yen, Master Fu Yee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Ho, Mr. S. P. Huang, Mr. L. Jack, Mrs. S. Kwok, Mr. Kwan Chung Nam, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kiang, Mr. I. C. Kong, Mr. S. T. King, Mr. Lai Chung Tang, Mr. and Mrs. Y. M. Lin and infant, Mr. Lai Yin Kau, Mr. S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ma, Mr. C. H. Pan, Mrs. A. Piercy, Master George Piercy, Miss Farron Piercy, Miss Barbara Piercy, Mrs. E. Ross, Mr. T. C. Soo, Mrs. Lena A. Smith, Mr. Percy H. Stuckings, Miss A. Tan, Miss P. Tan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wang, Mr. Wang Yung Lok, Mr. Wang Sook Hing, Mr. Wen Tse Fung, Mr. S. Y. Wu, Mr. S. C. Wu, Mrs. W. Lock Wei, Master Mark Wei, Mr. A. Wolf, Mr. Yang Lau Nan, Mr. Mang Man, For Manila: Mr. Honofre Andradra, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Brady, Miss Neal Brady, Miss Joyce Brady, Mr. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Goulter, Miss Ival Goulter, Miss Jean Goulter, Miss Lovena Goulter, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hendry, Miss Edna Hendry, Mrs. C. P. Jarman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lea, Mr. A. Murry, Mr. George Litton, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Mustaine, Mr. T. Murakami, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Reinsteiner, Mrs. C. W. Rosenstock, Mrs. H. Ross, Mr. E. H. Sanguinet, Miss Jean A. Simmie, Mr. E. Tawil, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Underwood, Mr. Henry A. White, Mr. Teribio Trodero, Mrs. L. P. Wessel, Mr. Wang Shang Fo.

The following passengers arrived here on October 8th from Manila by the a.s. President Cleveland:—For Hong Kong: Mrs. George Benson, Miss Ruth Benson, Mr. George S. Benson, Mr. Gregoria M. Bannan, Mr. F. De la Cruz, Mr. Nicolas Estiva, Rev. Eugene Chervon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Jewell, Mrs. Marie E. Merchant, Master Robert Merchant, Mr. Rhoebe E. Merchant, Mrs. John R. Street, Mrs. Dorothy C. Vallarino, Master Villarino, Master Roberto Villarino, Capt. H. N. Beeman, Mrs. Hazel M. Beeman, Rev. Father E. Boccialette, Mr. Antonio F. Cedrun, Miss M. Cedrun, Master Eduardo Cedrun, Mr. Andres R. Goraspe, Mrs. Anna Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan T. McCormick, Miss Catherine O'Leary, Miss Marie Paoli, Mr. Uy Tan Ann, Mr. Mariani Xavier, For Shanghai: Mrs. D. D. Altan, Master Davis Altan, Miss Margaret Jacob, Mr. Getty Miller, Mrs. Sophia L. Smith, Mrs. Vera V. Cox, Mr. E. Evanson, Mr. George Morris, Mrs. Flora L. Oltedahl, Mr. Hilda B. Sorenson, Mr. George V. Dizon, Mrs. Isabel Villoneo, Mrs. Mary L. Carr, Mr. F. I. Patrick, Mrs. Claire W. Patrick, For San Francisco: Mrs. Alice Aril, Mr. Gabriel R. Manalac, Mr. Miguel Pajillo, Mr. F. B. Miller, Miss L. Hyde, Mrs. John J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sharp, For Pedro: Mrs. N. E. Wyllie, Miss J. J. Wyllie, Master William E. Wyllie, Mrs. Reynolds, Master John Reynolds.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMACDUE"

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be presented before the 15th instant, or they will be subject to Rejection.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, and all Claims must be presented before the 15th instant, or they will be subject to Rejection.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th Oct., 1928. 16817.

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "TAKADA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 8th October, 1928, will be subject to Rejection.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 2nd Oct., 1928. 16791

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "TALMA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 8th October, 1928, will be subject to Rejection.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. A Protest has been noted by the Master against bad weather. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 1st Oct., 1928. 16764

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	Steaming	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAHSANG" "BANGSANG" "FOOSHING" "CHAKSANG"	Wed., 10th Oct., at 7 a.m. Sun., 14th Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 17th Oct., at 7 a.m. Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA, AMOI, SHANGHAI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Wed., 10th Oct., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOI	"SUSANG"	Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "KUTSANG"	Fri., 12th Oct., at 3 p.m. Thurs., 18th Oct., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Thurs., 11th Oct., at 4 p.m.
BANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 19th Oct., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 216.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	... (via Oran)	31st Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	... (via Oran)	14th Nov.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	... (via Oran)	14th Dec.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	... 14th Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	... 29th Oct.
Steamship "FERNVONSHIRE"	... 14th Nov.
Steamship "GLENSHIEL"	... 25th Nov.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:

Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £18.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON

Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight s.s. "Scalonia"	... departure 13th Oct.
Pass. s.s. "DEFFLINER"	... departure 20th Oct.
Freight s.s. "Glossen"	... departure 9th Nov.
Pass. s.s. "SAARBRUCKEN"	... departure 17th Nov.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:

Cabin class ... £75.00. Intermediate class ... £45.00.

Freight s.s. "Tate"	... due here 10th Oct.
Pass. s.s. "SAARBRUCKEN"	... due here 21st Oct.
Freight s.s. "Pals"	... due here 7th Nov.
Pass. s.s. "COBLENZ"	... due here 19th Nov.

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(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIYANG	... Tuesday, the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m.
HAINING	... Tuesday, the 16th Oct., at 3 p.m.

* Calling at Swatow with Passengers only.

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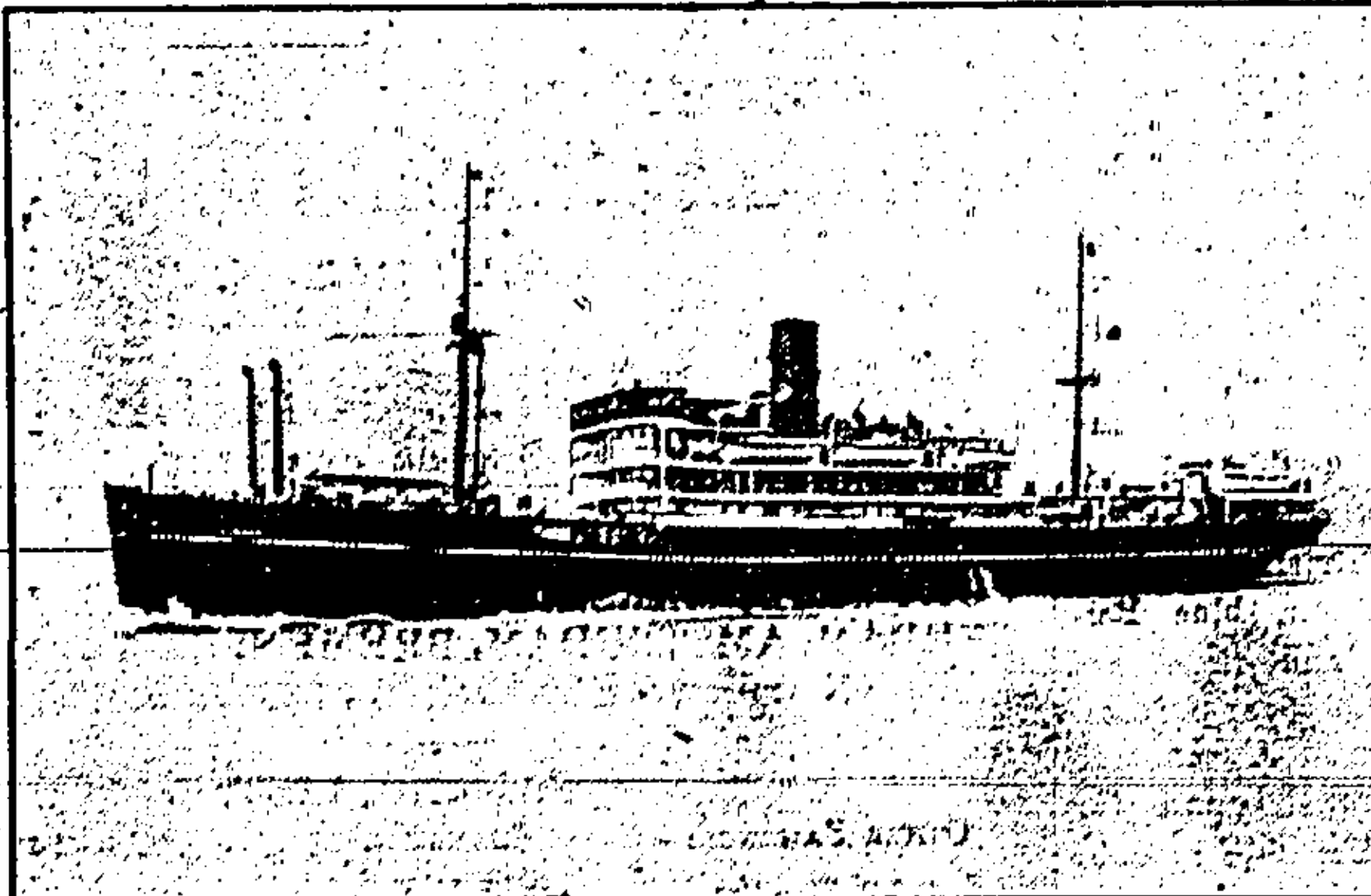
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.E.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.



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To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

D'ARTAGNAN	... 9th Oct.
SPHINX	... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER	... 23rd Oct.
PAUL LEON	... 24th Nov.
ANDRE LEBON	... 4th Dec.
CHENONROUX	... 18th Dec.
PORTHOS	... 1st Jan., 1929
ATHOS II	... 15th Jan.
D'ARTAGNAN	... 29th Jan.

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

G. METZINGER	... 9th Oct.
PAUL LEON	... 23rd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON	... 21st Nov.
CHENONROUX	... 21st Nov.
PORTHOS	... 5th Dec.
ATHOS II	... 19th Dec.
D'ARTAGNAN	... 2nd Jan., 1929
SPHINX	... 16th Jan.
G. METZINGER	... 30th Jan.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

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6440, 6430, 6420 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct.
TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Oct.
KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Nov.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAZUO MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Nov.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.
MISHIMA MARU (Calls Zamboanga) ... Wednesday, 31st Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Oct.
HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Oct.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Sunday, 21st Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles

LIMA MARU (Calls Glasgow) ... Sunday, 21st Oct.

COLOMBO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HARUNA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.

TSUBUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Oct.

† Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to
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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS INCREASE.

THROUGH FREIGHTS GOOD.

Local imports and through freights for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed a big increase over the week-end returns which were below the average. Through freights were exceptionally good. Eighteen arrivals and ten departures were shown of which three arrivals and four departures were British.

Fifteen vessels discharged 13,731 tons of general merchandise for this port, of which three British ships contributed 3,336 tons. The best carrier was the s.s. *Lyceum* (British) from Saigon with 2,403 tons of rice and general cargo. The s.s. *Pronto* (Norwegian) discharged 2,303 tons of rice from Bangkok.

Eleven vessels carried the very good through freights total of 27,450 tons. Two British ships contributed 212 tons. The s.s. *Benares* (Swedish) from Oslo and Singapore was best carrier with 5,000 tons of general cargo; while the s.s. *Genoa Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji carried 4,923 tons of general cargo.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	3	4
American	2	2
French	1	0
German	1	0
Dutch	1	0
Swedish	1	1
Norwegian	2	1
Japanese	3	1
Chinese	4	1
Total	18	10

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Change, to-day.

Taipei, Nov. 8th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Asiatic, to-morrow.

Onaka, October 15th.

Onaka, October 15th.

Taipei, October 15th.

Agapenor, October 15th.

Antenor, October 15th.

Burgh, October 15th.

Patroclus, October 15th.

Cyclops, November 5th.

Uion, November 8th.

Deucalion, November 8th.

Perseus, November 12th.

Menelaus, Nov. 13th.

Uector, Nov. 14th.

Helene, Nov. 17th.

Titan, Nov. 20th.

Tyndareus, Nov. 23th.

Aphalion, Nov. 27th.

Glauca, Nov. 30th.

Telemachus, Dec. 8th.

Philoctetes, Dec. 9th.

Dardanus, Dec. 12th.

Aeneas, Dec. 17th.

Protesilaus, Dec. 18th.

Theseus, Dec. 28th.

Atrides, Dec. 29th.

Ben Line.

Benroch, Oct. 13th.

Bank Line.

City of Eastbourne, to-morrow.
City of Khios, Oct. 20th.
City of Mobile, Oct. 27th.
City of Perth, Oct. 30th.
City of Chester, Dec. 3rd.
City of Lahore, Dec. 9th.
City of Madras, Dec. 22nd.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Talamba, to-morrow.
Taktica, Oct. 13th.
Canara, Oct. 20th.
Taima, Oct. 24th.
Tilawa, Oct. 30th.
Takada, Nov. 6th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, Oct. 15th.
Empress of Asia, Oct. 28th.
Empress of Canada, Nov. 18th.

Dodwell & Co.

Vimindale, Oct. 11th.

Toronto, Oct. 13th.

Esquilino, Nov. 8th.

Dollar, S.S. Line.

President Pierce, Oct. 15th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Child, Oct. 20th.

Malaya, Oct. 28th.

Afrika, Nov. 1st.

Siam, Dec. 2nd.

Danmark, Dec. 30th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arifura, Oct. 15th.

Tanda, Nov. 5th.

St. Albans, Dec. 3rd.

Glen Line.

Carnarvonshire, October 14th.

Glenbeg, Oct. 29th.

Glenapp, Oct. 31st.

Pembrokehire, Nov. 13th.

Gleniffer, Nov. 25th.

Hamburg-America Line and

Hugo Stinnes Line.

Burgenland, to-morrow.

Carl Legien, Oct. 11th.

Ruhr, Oct. 23th.

Sachsen, Nov. 11th.

Duisburg, Nov. 23th.

Oldenburg, Dec. 5th.

Smurldan, Dec. 21st.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjisara, to-morrow.

Tjikarang, Oct. 15th.

Tjiklak, Oct. 18th.

Tjikini, Oct. 22nd.

Tjimandari, Oct. 24th.

Tjimundok, Nov. 5th.

Messageries Maritimes.

D'Aringnan, to-day.

General Mettinger, to-morrow.

Paul Leat, October 23rd.

Sphinx, Oct. 23rd.

Andre Lebon, Nov. 7th.

Chennouaz, Nov. 21st.

Portus, Dec. 5th.

Athos II., Dec. 19th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ang Maru, to-morrow.

Taiyo Maru, to-morrow.

Penang Maru, Oct. 11th.

Tsauriga Maru, Oct. 13th.

Haruna Maru, Oct. 14th.

Dakar Maru, Oct. 17th.

Mishima Maru, Oct. 18th.

Wakasa Maru, Oct. 18th.

Hakozaki Maru, Oct. 19th.

Toba Maru, Oct. 20th.

Akita Maru, Oct. 21st.

Ueylon Maru, Oct. 21st.

Lima Maru, Oct. 23rd.

Aki Maru, Oct. 23rd.

Kitano, Oct. 23rd.

Tenyo Maru, Oct. 23rd.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Macedonia, Oct. 11th.

Morea, Oct. 13th.

Kidderpore, Oct. 13th.

Jeypore, Oct. 14th.

Khyber, Oct. 27th.

Khyber, Oct. 27th.

Mirzapore, Nov. 1st.

Kashmir, Nov. 2nd.

Malwa, Nov. 9th.

Naldera, Nov. 23rd.

Mantua, Dec. 7th.

Kalyan, Dec. 21st.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

A CONSISTENT CARGO CARRIER.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The s.s. *Lyceum* (British) owned by the Wo Fat Sing Company has, since it has been on the regular run between Hong Kong and Saigon, proved a consistently good cargo carrier. At each arrival in port she has been shown as the best cargo carrier for the day. Yesterday the vessel had 2,406 tons of rice from Saigon.

The master reports the death of a child at sea from natural causes.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Seven vessels brought 2,175 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the period ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on Monday at 9 a.m., left at 4 p.m., and is due as Hong Kong on Monday morning, the 16th inst. She leaves for Manila on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 5 p.m. The s.s. *Carl Legien* (H. St. L.) left Shanghai on Sunday at 4 p.m., and is due here on Thursday morning.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	6.17 a.m.	6.04 p.m.
To-morrow	6.17 "	6.03 "
Thursday	6.18 "	6.02 "

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Trave, to-morrow.

Schlesien, Oct. 13th.

Saarbrücken, Oct. 21st.

Pfalz, Nov. 7th.

Coblenz, Nov. 18th.

Prince Line.

Japanese Prince, Oct. 13th.

Chinese Prince, Nov. 8th.

Royal Packet Nav. Co. (K.P.M.).

Cremer, to-morrow.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Sumatra, Oct. 16th.

Agro, Oct. 30th.

Will. Wilhelmsen, Oslo.

Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.

Tungsha, Oct. 19th.

Rena, Nov. 20th.

Taiwan, Dec. 8th.

SERVICE TO READERS.

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If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

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"CITY OF DELHI"	Have, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th October
"CITY OF GLASGOW"	Have, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th November
"CITY OF MOBILE"	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	9th December

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF KHIOS"	via Suez Canal	28th October
"CITY OF PERTH"	via Suez Canal	30th November

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"CEDARBANK"	25th November
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"TINHOW"	15th November
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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MOREA"	10,933	13th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYA"	9,135	27th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	6,715	1st Nov.	Strait, Bombay and Karachi.
"MACEDONIA"	3,334	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	11,120	10th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KALYA"	9,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	9,128	1st Dec.	Lidon, Hull, Awerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
"MALWA"	10,949	8th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"NALDERA"	10,953	5th Jan., 1929	do.

